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FIVE CENTS A COPY

POTTERS FACE ACCUSATION OF LOBBY ACTIVITY

F. L. Koch of Tariff Board Says on the Stand They Sought His Removal

DECLARES THEY SAID HE WAS PREJUDICED

Resumption of Senate Inquiry Takes New Tack—Ceramics Industry Is Involved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Heads of the American pottery industry undertook to have him discharged following his appearance before the congressional tariff-making committees, Frederick L. Koch, chief of the ceramics division of the Federal Tariff Commission, told the Senate Tariff Lobbying Investigating Committee at its opening session.

The leader in this movement to have him removed, Mr. Koch, testified, was William Burgess, a former member of the Tariff Commission, who prior to and since his service on that body has been a lobbyist for the pottery business. Mr. Burgess is vice-president of the United States Potters' Association.

Mr. Koch was called before the congressional committee as a tariff expert to supply them with statistical and other data. At no time, he declared, did he make any recommendations or suggestions as to rates or classifications. He was urged to do so, Mr. Koch said, but declined on the ground that such information was outside of the province of his work.

No Objections to Data

There was, as far as he has been able to ascertain, Mr. Koch declared, no objections raised by the pottery tariff lobbyists against his data, but they disapproved of him on the ground that his statistics "were detrimental to the industry."

"In other words, they had no complaints to make as to the facts, but what the facts showed up about the industry," Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the investigating committee, observed.

Under questioning by the committee the witness further disclosed that H. R. Wylie, president of the Wylie China Company of Huntington, W. Va., one of the largest chinaware producers in the country, had written a letter to President Hoover about the same time that Mr. Burgess was demanding his discharge from the commission, making a similar request.

In this letter, which was introduced into the record of the hearing, Mr. Wylie asserted that Mr. Koch is the close personal friend of an official of a large chinaware importer and that the tariff expert "devotes his time and effort against domestic labor and industry," and also that Mr. Koch is "doing everything possible to destroy the American pottery industry and ought to be checked up and dismissed."

From Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the Tariff Commission, who fol-

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Money Challenged as People's Basis of Judging Values

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Ill. — The modern tendency to judge values by financial standards was deplored by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, chairman of the University of Wisconsin's experimental college, in an address at the centennial anniversary of Illinois College.

"Agencies of enlightenment are failing because we are rich," he said. "Riches and education are in conflict with one another. Material wealth blinds men's eyes. Shall the blind lead the blind?"

"Can we," he asked, "have books which are not written for profit, newspapers untrammeled by influence of money, an art whose only motive is to depict things as they are; a preaching which has neither desire nor need to please; courts of justice whose integrity are beyond the shadow of a doubt, institutions of learning which devote themselves to the study of whatever is important for human living, which report their findings with faultlessness and self-respect?"

Dr. Meiklejohn finds the current running strongly against such achievement at the present time and added, "But of this I am sure—that pupils and teachers together must so study ourselves and our world that we shall know what and how to teach. To learn and to teach, that is the primary task of all educational leadership."

Tribute was paid to the youth of today by Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, who warned against putting children into industrial channels before they had a liberal education, whether it consisted of the humanities or the natural sciences, that they might be fitted to face their responsibilities.

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Inside of Lobbyist Activities Unfolds Before These Men

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Senate Lobbying Inquiry Committee, Left to Right—Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Indiana; T. H. Carraway (D.), Arkansas (Chairman); William E. Borah (R.), Idaho; Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Montana; John J. Blaine (R.), Wisconsin.

ATHLETICS WIN WORLD SERIES IN THE NINTH

President and Mrs. Hoover See Americans Capture Baseball Honors

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Connie Mack, veteran strategist, master organizer, and various other things of an honorary nature that baseball has to offer an official, is the first manager to win four world championships, as recognized by modern statistics. He accomplished it yesterday, before President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the greatest fans of them all, not to mention over 30,000 admiring followers of Philadelphia whom Connie Mack has been serving for 29 years. It was a fitting climax to those long years of building and rebuilding when Manager Mack's Athletics came from behind again with a three-run rally to snatch victory from impending defeat to win the fifth World Series' clash against the Chicago Cubs and clinch the series, four games to one.

It was a noble effort the Cubs made, whichever way the fans look at it, against a club that proved itself vastly superior. Not a fan in the park, though the vast majority were rooting for the Athletics, but respected the Cubs for their supreme effort and particularly for the brilliant pitching of Malone, former strikeout king of the American Association. For eight innings he worked in great style, mowing down the Athletics regularly and facing only three men in each of seven innings. But his attempt was futile. The story of the ninth inning, from a spectacular viewpoint, reads similarly to the story of the seventh inning of the fourth game, the final scoring being Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.

Ehmke Starting Pitcher

Connie Mack evidently decided to go the limit with right-handers, for Ehmke was sent in to start, contrary as usual to most expectations. The discussion of his pitching in the first game was still in the air and the record books will carry it for a long time to come at least.

McMillan grounded to third base. English hit to Ehmke whose throw to first was too late for the first hit of the game. English tried unsuccessfully to steal and Hornsby, in trying to get out of the way of a pitch, nicked the ball with his bat and a pop fly to first resulted. Thus ended the first attempt of the Cubs at bat. Malone, in turn, threw to only three batters in the first inning, striking out the first man up—Bishop.

The second inning found both clubs starting off with singles only to peter out without scoring. Cuyler was caught off his base between second and third for the Cubs and for the Athletics, Simmons was doubled up at first when Hornsby pulled down a liner by Foxx that looked like a sure enough hit. In the third, Malone doubled over first base after one out, went to third on McMillan's out but English filed to right retiring the side scoreless.

Three Athletics again faced Malone in the third, his outcurve and crossfire pitching working superbly. And

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The Welfare *of the* American Indian

will again be discussed at the

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE

which is to be resumed after several years' omission.

Reports of this Conference will appear in the Monitor for four days, beginning

TOMORROW

German Industry Apprehensive of the Influx of Foreign Capital

Dr. von Siemens, Head of Big Reich Electrical Company, Warns Countrymen Against Opening Doors Indiscriminately to Outside Participation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Friederich Carl von Siemens, head of Germany's biggest concentrated electrical company, called attention in an address here to the influence that American electric industry was gaining in Germany and warned against flinging the doors indiscriminately open to foreign participation in Germany as means of obtaining capital.

He thus touched on a vital point in German economic policy. German industry needs more capital than it can obtain at home. Two ways are open—making debts abroad or securing money by enabling foreign companies to participate in German industry.

This question was discussed at length at a recent convention of German industrialists held at Düsseldorf. Some speakers told the convention that they saw no danger in foreign participation, holding that the energy of the Germans who would direct would eventually determine the policy of their respective companies. Others believed that the active foreign minority of 30 or 40 per cent could easily control the majority.

Dr. von Siemens complained that some of the German companies had given the rudder too soon out of their hands. By opening their doors to foreign participation they might receive the money they needed, but this foreign participation, he declared in an interview later, would be a burden to them when German industry once regained its full strength.

"The advantage of the hour had often led to permanent disaster," he declared. It would be only natural, he intimated, that foreign companies sharing in the administration of German companies might try to prevent these German factories from getting in their way on the world's market. Thus with the help of Germans, foreign companies might check German competition.

Such transactions, moreover, made it hard for those German companies to keep above water who refused to let foreign companies into their business. Especially had the German electrical industry been experiencing this influx of foreign influence, Dr. von Siemens stated later in an explanation of his speech. American companies were the most active in this respect, not only in Germany but also in England and other countries.

There existed, it was said, great danger that foreign capital might finally endeavor to control Germany's power supply. The Siemens and Halske works are undoubtedly very much concerned about the cooperation of smaller German telephone works with the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. The Siemens-Schuckert works on the other hand hold they have suffered under the participation of the American General Electric Company in the German General Electric Company. Dr. Bücher, head of the German General Electric, is now expected to reply to Dr. Siemen's address.

Liquor Buyer Violates Law, Declares Judge

Citizens Who Talk About 'My Bootlegger' Criticized in Kentucky Court

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The purchaser of liquor is subject to indictment under the present prohibition laws, Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson told a grand jury which was impaneled in his court.

The jurors were told not to hesitate to return indictments against buyer. "Don't feel hamstrung by any fear of hampering the Government in indicting purchasers," the judge said. "They haven't given us a particle of assistance in the prosecution of cases."

Not one purchaser of liquor, outside of under-cover men, has given assistance in the prosecution of a bootlegger in the western district of Kentucky during the four years he has been on the bench, Judge Dawson asserted. On the other hand, "these citizens who talk about 'my' bootlegger" encourage others to violate the law by selling, he said.

"I want to take this opportunity of correcting the impression, which seems to be general, that it is not against the law for individuals to purchase liquor," Judge Dawson said. "This misunderstanding no doubt has been brought about by the wide publicity given to a recent opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the second district.

"I have not read that opinion, but it is my understanding that what the court really decided was that one who purchases liquor is not such an aider or abettor of the seller as to make him guilty as a seller under the federal law.

"To that extent I agree with the opinion, but if that opinion holds it is not an offense against the national prohibition act for one to purchase liquor without a permit and not on a prescription, then I cannot agree with it, because I have no doubt whatever but that the Volstead Act intended to and does, in express terms, make it illegal for individuals to purchase liquor for personal consumption for beverage puropses."

KEMAL PASHA RECEIVES BRITISH NAVY CHIEF

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU (Pera), Turkey — Admiral Sir Frederick Field was received in audience by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, president of Turkey, at Angora on Oct. 14.

Dispatches from the capital describe the reception as most cordial, and it is generally declared that the visit of the British squadron to Constantinople will do much to improve future relations between Great Britain and Turkey.

NEED IS FOUND FOR LEADERSHIP IN RECREATION

More Funds, Facilities, and Larger Areas, Declared to Depend on It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Forward-looking leadership of playground and recreational activities, rather than mere workaday supervision that does not take progress and improvement into account, is the thought foremost with officials of and delegates to the sixteenth National Recreation Congress, here, under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The need for leadership which will not only add to the enjoyment gained by children and adults from playtime hours spent in municipal recreational centers, but which will foster wider public interest and result in increased appropriations and facilities, was emphasized at the opening session.

Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the association, declared that qualities of leadership must replace mere occupational interest from top to bottom of the American playground and recreational system. More funds, more facilities, and larger areas for playgrounds and recreational centers in towns and cities will be the natural result of such leadership, Mr. Lee said, and will be promptly reflected in increased public participation in recreational activities.

Play for the joy of playing and not for the sake of something else that it is likely to do for the person indulging in it, is the real idea behind the recreation congress, according to H. S. Braucher, New York City, secretary of the association. He declared the percentage of adults participating in playground affairs is growing every year.

The number of grown-ups who enjoy recreational activities in the United States is fast approaching the mark set by the children. Recreational directors find that adults almost outdo the children in the seri-

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STEPS TO WORLD PROGRAM TAKEN BY ADVERTISERS

Messages From Convention Sent to Great Britain, Germany and Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Steps toward international affiliation among leading large-scale advertisers were launched by radio and cable at the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers which is being held at the New Ocean House here.

Through special communication facilities installed in the convention hall, the association sent direct messages to the national advertising associations of Great Britain, Germany and Australia, asking these bodies to enter into an affiliation arrangement. The purpose of the project, it was said, is to establish a medium through which problems in advertising in the several nations can be studied.

The special circuits were installed by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. Receipt of the message to Sydney, Aust., a distance of 19,500 miles, was acknowledged exactly 20 minutes after the message was filed at Swampscott.

Election of Officers

Messages were also sent to past officers of the association. A reply was received from Buenos Aires in 6 minutes, from Rio de Janeiro and from Manila in 10 minutes and from Shanghai in 18 minutes.

Bernard Lichtenberg, director of university service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, was elected president of the association. He formerly was one of the vice-presidents, and succeeds Guy C. Smith, of Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Vice-presidents elected by the association were: Lee H. Bristol, vice-president of the Bristol, Myers Company of New York; W. A. Grove, manager of advertising and sales promotion of the Edison Electric Appliance Company of Chicago, and Verne Burnett, member of the advertising committee of the General Motors Corporation of Detroit.

An Ally of Civilization

Prof. Robert E. Rogers, professor of English and History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the association that through advertising, American industry can work to establish a "finer, more beautiful, more intelligent and more durable civilization than we now possess."

"It is the claim of American business today," he said, "that its motto is service. Of that claim a great many of us are reasonably skeptical. The advertisers can disprove our skepticism only by refusing further to emphasize the ephemeral, the exotic, the queer, and quaint, the extravagant and un-American and the harmful. They must tighten the reins a lot on their temperamental artists and copy readers and try for something more constructive and sane and permanent.

"There is no end, I think, to the possibilities of creating a genuinely fine civilization in this country, out of one which only seems fine on the surface. I believe that the one implies the other and that the one will open the door to the other, but the producers behind American advertising will have to be more disinterested, more concerned with the consumer's welfare and in the general tone of our civilization, than they are at present.

"The business that emphasizes its own selfish interest at the expense

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Tons of Old Currency Pile Up at Washington

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

OLD style currency in use before the smaller bills were placed in circulation is passing into the realm of forgotten things at the rate of six or seven tons daily.

So fast are the old bills being taken from circulation that more than 180 tons are now stored in the Treasury Department's strong boxes and a great macerator and an incinerator, working at top speed, have been unable to keep up with their task of destruction.

BRITISH PRESS UNITED BEHIND MACDONALD TRIP

Leading Liberal Declares, However, Domestic Policy Is Labor's First Duty

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The reaction of English public opinion to Ramsay MacDonald's visit to the United States affords an exceedingly interesting study to an American in London. So far as it is expressed in the newspapers it seems to be wholly in support of the Premier and his program. There can be no question as to the practical unanimity of the British public behind any proposition for naval reduction. Here, as with the United States, the big navy contingent is highly vocal, making a clamor far out of proportion to its numbers, but the public as a whole seems to be for naval limitation as part of a general program for the reduction of expenditures, and thereby of taxation.

There is in the newspapers little expression of anything other than hearty commendation of the American trip, and among a large section of that class of public opinion with which a visiting American comes into contact there is a very general hope and expectation that out of it there may come something in the nature of an Anglo-American accord.

But when it comes to discussing the effect of the visit upon the political fortunes of Mr. MacDonald and his party, those who are skeptical of it as a political asset which can be cashed in at an election are cogent of argument in support of their position.

Opposition Views

"To begin with," said a well-known Liberal the other evening, "everyone knows that foreign affairs seldom, if ever, create issues which produce votes at an election. Newspapers discuss foreign issues, they are hotly debated in clubs and political drawing rooms, but only a few score thousand votes hinge upon them.

"In the old days of a restricted electorate in Great Britain an election might turn upon the way in which the prestige or security of the Empire had been advanced by a Government's foreign policy. But not so today. What is going to maintain or to overthrow this Government will be its success in dealing with the problem of unemployment. It was upon that issue that it was given power and upon it will depend its continuance.

"If Mr. MacDonald's trip to Washington is a complete success, he will

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PEACE UNITES TWO NATIONS, SAYS MACDONALD

Only Atlantic Divides Two Great Anglo-Saxon Peoples

PREMIER'S FAREWELL TO UNITED STATES

Co-operation of Canadian Government to Be Sought by Prime Minister

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Ramsay MacDonald said good-by to his American hosts and friends in an official statement, which, vibrant with the same exalted aspirations that have marked his other pronouncements in this country, nevertheless strikes a new note in defining the will of the American people for peace.

The universal good will and cordiality with which he has been met in the United States proves the determination of the American people to work with the rest of the world for peace on earth, Mr. MacDonald said.

"As I step across the border and leave you for the moment, I do so rich with the proofs that while the Atlantic divides us the cause of peace unites us. That is the message from you which I am taking home with me."

The full text of the Prime Minister's statement follows:

"I have spent 12 days amongst you. They have indeed gone rapidly and have been very crowded from the moment of my arrival to this moment, when I must say good-by. I have met with nothing but hearty demonstrations of friendship and with a hospitality both public and private which has approached the overwhelming. It is impossible to mistake the meaning of your cordiality, and I know that in welcoming me you have hailed the object of my visit and have cheered the message of good will which I bring to you from His Majesty, the King, and all circles in Great Britain. Your President and I have been privileged to discuss together in a spirit of democracy and informal frankness the relations of our two countries and the problem of world peace.

Inspiration of Response

"I have particularly appreciated the warmth of the reception which I received from both your Senate and House of Representatives. To you all I have tried to make plain how earnestly the citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations share your prayers that war shall cease and your response has been a great inspiration. As I step across the border and leave you for the moment, I do so with the proofs that while the Atlantic divides us, the cause of peace unites us. That is the message from you which I am taking home with me."

Waving good-by to the United States with a fling of his hand which obviously indicated much sincere regret, as well as an honest and happy sense of work well done, Ramsay MacDonald stepped back on British soil at Niagara Falls.

His last few hours in the United States were spent in wandering about a spot which obviously holds much fascination for him—this great cataract, which, roaring between the two great western nations, symbolizes in a certain sense their cooperation and practical unity.

Niagara Seen as Symbolic

To the Prime Minister, however, Niagara means much more. "I take Niagara," he said, speaking to the pressmen and a few guests invited in by the New York Reservation Commission at a dinner on the night of his arrival, "and all that has happened here, to symbolize somehow the work that I have been trying to do for the last few months.

"When I saw Niagara first of all more than 30 years ago, the power of water, the power of nature seemed as though it was going to defy the arts and crafts and the knowledge of the invention of man unto eternity. I come here, again, and I find that the mind of man, the will of man, and the dreams of man are becoming more powerful than the most potent of nature's prowess. What are we doing? What are the peace-makers doing? We are subduing, leading, guiding, glorifying the rough, the untamed, and unbridled nature of mankind."

On leaving the United States the Prime Minister permitted himself a bit of retrospection. He saw much accomplished as a result of his mission, and much remaining still to do. He saw, not a hard and fast alliance, not a legalistic treaty, between the two great English-speaking nations, but a sympathetic understanding and a determination to stand together in the settlement of all future problems which he believes will be able to solve any difficulty that may arise.

Naval Competition

Before he arrived in America the matter of competition in naval armaments had been brought practically to settlement, and the invitations to the five-power conference in January were signed and sealed and ready for delivery. These specific matters were therefore only incidental to his trip to the United States. What the trip was to accomplish—and has accomplished in his conviction—is to define in the form of a tacit understanding, publicly and solemnly proclaimed, a new kind of friendship which has always been hovering just around the corner between England and the United States.

This special friendship has almost always been potentially there between the two English-speaking peoples. Like Niagara itself, it has been a force which could be harnessed, yet which for long years flowed away

Who Said a Basso Profundo Could Outdo a Tenor?

This Playground Group of Singers May Be a Mixed Quartet—the Photographer Didn't Say—but It Is Quite Apparent That the Tenor on the Left in the Picture Is Not to Be Swerved From His Purpose. The Lady on His Left, Presumably the Soprano, Seems to Have a Rest for a Few Bars; the Contralto Has Something to Say About It, and the Bass Is Rolling Out One of These Sonorous "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" Harmonizers That Seem to Rumble From Some Incomprehensible Region. The Ensemble No Doubt Will Be Ready, When the Conductor's Baton Falls, to Emit a Crashing Chord.

to no avail. It is a different sort of friendship, Mr. MacDonald knows, than that existing between any other two nations in the world. It is not an alliance, not a combination, not even an entente cordiale.

Anglo-Saxon Understanding

Any one of those relationships would so alarm the rest of the world that they might do more harm than good. England and America have determined to render concrete that old phrase: "War between our two nations is unthinkable." This simple, intangible joint termination is the aim and result of the MacDonald visit. Some nations, with a hard and fast legalistic outlook, cannot understand the meaning of a relationship so vague, loose—so typically Anglo-Saxon. But to England and America this understanding, which in law and protocol is nothing, is in reality everything.

Two steps in chief have been necessary to pave the way for the mutual accord. One was the declaration of parity in navies; "heaped up and flowing over," which Mr. MacDonald fully and frankly gave the United States. The second is the new method of dealing with Anglo-American relations of which the MacDonald visit itself is an example. Friendly, intimate conversations between statesmen of the two countries, whether in England or in the United States, will furnish a technique capable of overmounting the most perplexing problems, the statesmen who have initiated the method believe.

Meeting With Mr. King

Thus, as Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover have said, an experiment in international relations begins, unprecedented in the history of the world. The full value of the MacDonald mission remains to be proved. One step of it is being tested by the Prime Minister in Canada, for he must ask the co-operation of Mr. King in several matters of considerable international importance, particularly in regard to the demilitarization of the British naval bases in the western hemisphere. But the experiment has begun, and statesmen in both countries are looking forward with confidence to an outcome which may exceed even their liveliest hopes.

Mr. MacDonald leaves the United States with real regret in his heart, he told the guests at Niagara Falls. But he looks forward to a speedy return. After a smooth and speedy trip across New York State, with only momentary halts at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, the Prime Minister and his party rode across Buffalo in motorcars, and proceeded directly to Niagara. At each of the stops loyal delegations were present, and on several occasions the ubiquitous bagpipes paid their tribute to the highland chieftain.

Arriving at Niagara the Prime Minister met the commissioners of the New York State Reservation at dinner, and then the whole party proceeded in motor cars to the Canadian side of the falls, where an elaborate illumination of the falls had been arranged. Mr. MacDonald stood entranced for long minutes without saying a word—Niagara has always been dear to him ever since he first came here 30 years ago—and never more so than at present.

In the morning, after a night spent with the roar of the waters loud in his ears, the Prime Minister and his party wandered about the falls. The party went first for a tour of Goat, Luna, and the three island sisters on the American side of the falls.

An hour later they visited Prospect Point, viewing the American falls from a vantage point in the great gorge, and rode up to the threshold of the cataract in the Maid of the Mist—the bobbing little craft which has borne so many great and near great to view the magnificent spectacle. The party motored around the falls.

Just at noon, their sight-seeing completed, Mr. MacDonald walked to the middle of the falls view bridge, where the New York Commissioners and the representatives of the American State Department took cordial and regretful leave of him, and the representatives of the Dominion were waiting to take him to their hospitable arms.

Freedom of the Seas and Submarines Said to be Allied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A tying-up of the freedom of the seas issue with the proposal to curb submarines for the purpose of realizing concessions on both of these perplexing and difficult problems at the London Naval Conference is being studied both here and abroad, according to informed quarters.

An association of these two issues, it is declared, is entirely logical. It is pointed out that if France and Italy, the two powers insistent upon powerful undersea forces, could be assured of a strong maritime code the possibility of their receding from their submarine position would be greatly increased.

This viewpoint, it is understood, has been considerably encouraged by the cordial and heartening response received from the Italian Government concerning its participation in the London conference and its position with regard to submarines. In fact, it is authoritatively reported that the informal advices received by the United States and Great Britain of the French and Italian positions on the submarine question are far from discouraging and that while the problem is a difficult and complicated one there is no reason why it should not be adjudicated at the London Conference.

Vital Factor on Armaments

There is every indication that the freedom of the seas issue will play an important rôle at the London gathering. One high official here is authority for the information that there is every likelihood that out of that conference will come an agreement on the question. The suggestion was offered that an acceptable arrangement on the issue would be a vital factor in the understanding on armament, if such an agreement is reached.

The plan as conceived would see a maritime code conference between the naval powers following the London gathering and as an adjunct and part of that assembly.

France and Italy, according to information here, look to the United States for support of their demand for a maritime code. On the other hand. Great Britain and the United States are united in advocacy of the abolition, or at least the curtailment, of the submarine. This association of interests by the United States with France and Italy on one matter and with England on the other places the United States in a particularly strategic position at the London conference.

Compromise Declared Possible

By pressing both the freedom of the seas issue and restrictions on submarines, the United States, it was declared, could propose compromises on both. England, which is anxious to curb submarines, could be expected, it is pointed out, to enter into a freedom-of-the-seas pact, particularly as Ramsay MacDonald has already publicly expressed himself as favorable to the idea, while on the other hand France and Italy, which are eager for such a code, could be asked to make concessions with regard to underseas craft.

A significant development in the broadening naval negotiations is the growing importance of the freedom-of-the-seas issue. In the preliminary exchanges between President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, the question was wholly in the background, but since the latter's visit to Washington and the dispatch of invitations to the other powers for the London conference, the subject is ever more to the fore in a weighty rôle.

It is positively known that it was very thoroughly discussed between the Premier and the President during their talks together, and that it is one of the matters that will be taken up between them following Mr. MacDonald's return to London.

Germany's Naval Program Discussed by French

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet has decided formally to accept the British invitation to participate in a five-power naval limitation conference at London in January. Nothing was revealed, however, as to whether the reply has been drafted as yet or as to the form it will take.

French military circles have raised the question in connection with the forthcoming London naval conference of Germany's right and intention to construct six 10,000-ton heavily armored cruisers carrying 11-inch guns. Some observers predicted that the German vessels, which will have a cruising radius of 20,000 miles, would be an important factor in the London conclave.

It was averred that had Germany had three such ships in the Mediterranean at one period of the World War instead of one, France might have been delayed for a fortnight or more in bringing colonial troops to Europe. The French attitude is that naval limitation and army limitation are inseparably linked and that if any combination of events could prevent her obtaining troops from Africa, she would be obliged to maintain a larger army in France.

It was also pointed out Germany was not bound by the Washington, nor the projected London accord, but by the Treaty of Versailles. By these two agreements the great naval powers will be restricted to 8-inch guns on cruisers. Some naval experts thought the projected German 11-inch gun cruisers would match the biggest French battleships which are armed with cannon, 13.4 inches in caliber.

Japan's Reply Expresses Whole-Hearted Approval

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet has approved the final draft of the Japanese reply to the British invitation to a naval disarmament conference. The draft will be sent to the Japanese Ambassador as soon as the Emperor's sanction is obtained.

Government officials were loath to discuss the contents of the reply, but newspapers professing to have reliable information said it would contain four points, as follows:

(1) Emphasizing Japan's satisfaction that Great Britain and the United States already have reached a basic agreement;

(2) Expressing Japanese willingness to participate in the conference in accordance with the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact;

(3) Offering to do everything possible by way of preliminary conversations to clear the way for a successful conference;

(4) Expressing a sincere desire that the conference may aim at definite reduction of naval armaments.

Davis Hails Peace Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Declaring that the plans for a world-wide peace envisaged by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, "will grow and flow into ever more resistless influence," James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in a speech dedicating the new City Hall here, hailed these peace efforts as the new brotherhood of man and urged labor circles to unite in making that brotherhood "a real and abiding joy."

"I have just come from seeing the two chief representatives of our great peoples discussing means for putting into practice the good will which the peoples of the world now at last bear toward each other," Mr. Davis said. "Here on this continent they have the best example of what peace means, in the relations of Canada and the United States. The same method will be found for extending such relations everywhere."

COLGATE BUILDING STARTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, N. Y.—The cornerstone of the new chemical laboratory of Colgate University has just been laid with appropriate ceremonies. It is the seventh unit of what is known as "Colgate's new building plan" and represents an expenditure of $500,000. The building will be called McGregor Hall, in honor of Prof. Joseph McGregor, who served for 43 years in Colgate's chemistry department.

BRITISH PRESS UNITED BEHIND MACDONALD TRIP

(Continued from Page 1)

undoubtedly gain prestige. But eventually the voters are going to inquire, 'What about unemployment?' The Labor Government has been in for almost six months. It has enjoyed, like your man Hoover, the traditional political honeymoon. No serious attacks were made upon it in Parliament, and it has had the usual period of freedom from any parliamentary scrutiny during the recess.

Admits Achievement

"Mr. Snowden, it is true, made during this period a notable achievement for the British prestige at The Hague, and saved £2,000,000 annually for the British taxpayer. But the unemployed and those on the verge of unemployment are not violently interested in the income tax or imperial prestige.

"J. H. Thomas is back from Canada, whither he went as the special official intrusted with the solution of the labor problem. Has he brought back any solution? If so, he has not as yet made it public, and those who know Canada and the problem at home doubt if the one can be made to contribute to the solving of the other. Canada wants agricultural workers, settlers in the distant waste places. We have to offer hundreds of thousands of urban unemployed. They don't want farms in the great wide-open spaces—as the movies call them—and would not know how to operate them if installed. Canada has no desire to add to the industrial population of her cities. We are beginning to think here that Mr. Thomas undertook a mission from which nothing possibly can come.

A "Materialistic View"

"Mr. MacDonald went to Geneva and, amidst great applause, announced that Great Britain and the Dominions had determined to sign the optional clause of the World Court. Now I think that an admirable thing. It is a step, and a long one, toward the substitution of general arbitration for war. But not 5 per cent of the electorate know what the optional clause is. They can't get excited about it. They are apt to say, 'Look here. This Government has been in power several months. Its leaders have been traveling about Europe. It has done a lot for Germany at The Hague, and perhaps for Europe in general at Geneva, but what has it done for us fellows who are out of work? Where is the program of public works that was promised? How much has been done to get the mines going under proper conditions."

Perhaps rather a materialistic view to take of existing political conditions, but, none the less, one that cannot be ignored. It is the view expressed by politicians in conference rather than that of the press or the open platform. For beyond doubt, and despite these reservations as to what must be done with domestic problems on his return, the British public is 100 per cent behind him on the purpose of his visit to the United States. A naval limitation pact will be enormously popular, but not popular enough to offset failure to meet the basic pledge of the late election—namely, to provide for the correction of unemployment.

Women in Britain

No American student of politics in England can fail to be impressed by the vastly more important rôle played by women in politics over here. America, of course, has its women in public life, but when you have named Ruth McCormick, Alice Longworth and Ruth Bryan at Washington you have nearly covered the list of those of national influence. Over here women fight for parliamentary place and positions of influence outside of Parliament and are real factors in public affairs.

To the British public, what Miss Ishbel MacDonald may do in America is of almost as much importance as the procedure of her eminent father. Some Americans may recall the excellent impression she made three years ago when it fell to her to address a very large gathering in New York, in place of her father. She made a hit at that time, and, although I understand no engagements are being made for her to speak on this occasion, there are innumerable Americans who would be glad to hear her again. Her chief activities here are in connection with the London County Council, where she serves on the educational committee. The other night she expressed disavowal of any official position on the party going to the United States, but said: "I shall make an opportunity while there to make the men and women of the United States and Canada understand how deeply we women in Great Britain feel about international understanding and peace. Perhaps in that way I can bring both a bit closer."

Bouquet for Venizelos

London being the cross roads of the world, one meets here people of every land. Today I encountered former Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who told me a story which has pertinence in view of the recent story concerning Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Premier, in the Monitor.

Senator Smith was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the time of the Versailles Conference and attended the dinner given to that committee by President Wilson at the White House. In the course of the dinner, he asked the President who, in his opinion, was the greatest figure in the conference.

"I expected him to name Lloyd George or Clemenceau," said Senator Smith. "Instead, he said that in his judgment Venizelos was the outstanding figure because of his grasp of international questions, the clarity and force with which he expressed his views, and his dignity and self-restraint. The President said," concluded Senator Smith, "that Mr. Venizelos suggested to him an old-time autocratic monarch, temporarily deprived of his throne."

The anecdote has peculiar interest at this moment because of all the great figures of the Versailles Conference Mr. Venizelos alone wields power today.

SOVIETS ACCEPT ACCORD SIGNED WITH BRITAIN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Soviet Government has officially notified the Foreign Office of its acceptance of the preliminary agreement signed at London recently by the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson and Valerian Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador at Paris, regarding resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and Russia.

Terms of settlement are to be placed before the British Parliament as soon as possible after the session commences.

COMPULSORY WORK VETOED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—After heated debate, the Chamber of Deputies rejected Article 8 of the National Labor project which would have compelled every able citizen to learn a trade, art or profession and exercise it in the Republic for at least a year. Opponents of the measure termed it impracticable romanticism.

BRITISH GROUP GETS TO UNKNOWN JUNGLE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The exploration expedition from Oxford University, under Major R. W. G. Hingston, which left England last July for British Guiana, reached its objective in the dense and hitherto unsurveyed "rain forest" on the Essequibo River, and one of its members, E. M. Nicholson, describes in the London Times the successful establishment of observation posts in a canopy of jungle 100 feet above the ground.

From these posts tropical bird and insect life is being studied under natural conditions. At the same time botanical and survey investigations are proceeding on the ground level in "dim crevices, between buttressed roots of trees."

LOWELL FLIER LEADS TOUR AT LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—"Al" Krapish of Lowell, Mass., led the Ford reliability air tour into Louisville Oct. 15, landing at Bowman Field after a hop from Cincinnati.

Mr. Krapish's gypsy moth plane was followed a minute later by the Bellanca piloted by R. A. Nagle of Newcastle, Pa. The other 33 planes continued to arrive at intervals of approximately 1 minute each.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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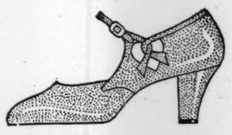
"Like the contour of your foot"

ARCH CONFORMER
Dorothy Dodd
BENCH MADE



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$10.00 and $8.50

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In PHILADELPHIA the smart world LIVES and ENTERTAINS at the Warwick
Locust Street at 17th
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Today you step into a greater Warwick...replete with the most modern, luxurious living comforts. A brilliant new restaurant—The Embassy Room; Continental cuisine. An exquisite new ball room. Traditionally faultless service. A fitting place for fastidious tastes!

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SPECIAL FEATURES TODAY MECHANICS BLDG OCT. 10-19
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—"for many men of many minds"

Topcoats for tall, short, stout, slim and average figures. Topcoats in conservatively smart or stylishly modest fashions.

Topcoats for the man who motors—for church wear—to wear over dress clothes.

Topcoats for the man whose ideal is high—who has exhausted all other sources.

Topcoats for all business and professional men—all made in our own Boston workrooms—at our moderate prices—$65 to $75.

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COATS

Great Collars and Cuffs of

Mushroom Collars
Shawl Collars
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Round Cuffs
Spiral Cuffs
Deep Borders
Large Panels

BEAVER KIT FOX

Black Lynx, Skunk, Badger, Caracul, Jap Mink, Persian Lamb, Natural Lynx, Wolf, Black Fox, Opossum.

$165 $115 $85

Usually 200.00 to 225.00 — Usually 125.00 to 150.00 — Usually 100.00 to 110.00

October, a great coat month with Chandler & Co. This year we make a new record due to planning with one of the greatest coat men in the world, who buys raw furs from the Canadian trappers themselves. Assuring the most luxurious, full furrer pelts, especially the superb Canadian beaver.

These furs applied lavishly to coats of beautiful fabrics, cut on the newest princesse, wrapped and flared lines of Molyneux, Martial et Armand, Patou, and many others.

Cressella with Beaver 165.00

Cressella or Lerona
Norma Broadcloth
Velour de Nord
Faulkora Broadcloth
Broadtail Cloth

Women's Misses' 3rd Floor

OF PARIS MODELS

BRITISH COUNCIL OF WOMEN MEET AT MANCHESTER

Great Crowd of Young People Listen in Albert Hall to Speakers of Note

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

MANCHESTER, Eng.—"The world cannot be decently carried on by amateurs," said Dr. Walter Hamilton Moberly, vice-chancellor of Manchester University, greeting 1000 young people assembled in Albert Hall as prelude to the annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Great Britain. "Today we find ourselves so vitally affected by people far distant from us that a mere amateur capacity is helpless to cope with the situation. To avoid catastrophe it is vitally important that we evolve some sort of social control."

The speaker praised the united desire of the members of the National Council of Women to construct definite thought along social lines. There was, he said, extraordinary readiness today to hear and answer the call of sincerity and earnest desire to make pure democracy effective. The fact that public affairs are so often turned away is due not to deliberate evil, but rather to incompetence, and the remedy lay in seeing a positive need for better understanding of public affairs. "We want righteousness and peace," he said, "but we don't want these things enough."

The great thing people today needed was the ability to enter into the mental attitude of others, the ability to see and comprehend the inner viewpoint of other classes and other nationalities and thus be able to understand the things that made up the outlook of other men. It was a terrible thing to think that a number of newspapers in England had given much larger space to sensational reading crime than to Ramsay MacDonald's doings in America. "Think of the ghastly lack of proportion, if nothing else, that it reveals. It was no use blaming the press. The press supplies what the readers want. It is ourselves who are to blame because the quantity and the quality of our interest in things that really matter is not what it ought to be," he said. What was wrong with most people was not that on the whole they did not want the right thing, but that they did not want it anything like enough to make the necessary effort to get it.

Miss Russell Smith, speaking on the outlook of the self-supporting woman, said it was difficult for the younger generation to judge the true value of the women's movement. Its character had been changed from something like a battering ram to a development company, and we were still too close to the first part to form judgment of its true proportions. Few post-war audiences had any idea how tremendous was the struggle which was necessary before women were allowed to earn their own living, and the present time was a good one for the self-supporting woman to take stock. Women would not do any good in their jobs until they looked upon them as their life's work.

Peter Rennell Rodd, speaking on modern life, said the post-war attitude had resulted in a decline in leadership. The old prejudices had been destroyed and new standards based on truth and reason had to be found, and if they had not yet been found it was not because they had not been sought. There had been long and honest search often through wild experiment.

This year's proceedings opened under the presidency of Lady Gertrude Emmott, who yielded her position to the incoming president, Mrs. Florence Ada Keynes.

The eight primary resolutions deal, in order of choice, with contamination of food; affiliation orders overseas; the local government act; information on methods of birth control; legal aid for poor prisoners; preservation of the countryside; house property management; and slum clearance. The four secondary resolutions will deal with income tax assessment; health services under the local government acts; solicitation laws; public places order bill, and housing.

Besides the meetings of the Representative Council, at which these resolutions will be discussed, the agenda includes public meetings at which special speakers will deal, among other subjects, with the general effect of radiocasting and radiocast influences in the home and in the school; the report of the Royal Commission on Police Procedure; the report of the departmental committee on street offenses; recent developments in child guidance; the influence of the cinema.

On the third day, a meeting of very special interest will be addressed by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, the first vice-president of the International Council of Women—of which body the National Council became an integral part in 1898—when discussion will center upon the resolutions to be presented to the I. C. W. meeting which is to be held in Vienna in 1930.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair will address the same gathering on the general work of the Interntional Councli.

The final day of the conference, Oct. 18, will be devoted to the paying of visits to places of interest in and around Manchester.

Arabs in Jerusalem Plan General Strike

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Oct. 14, the Day of Atonement and first anniversary of the beginning of the troubles over the Wailing Wall, passed as uneventfully as the Jewish New Year, 10 days ago. Substantial military police precautions were taken. At the Wall itself, pending inquiry by a special commission, the Government introduced temporary restrictions. From the Jewish viewpoint the most irksome was the prohibition of the blowing of the ram's horn at the conclusion of the fast and prayer, while the Moslems are indignant because the authorities have temporarily ordered the door leading from the pavement in front of the Wall to the Mosque area closed from sunset to sunset each Saturday and all Jewish holy days, and also suppressed all unnecessary traffic during the Jewish service.

The Grand Mufti has cabled King George asking Christian protection for the Moslem sacred site, the Arab executive has telegraphed to the Moslem bodies in Egypt, Irak, Syria and India urging co-operation in defending their rights while a dispatch is understood to have been sent to the Prime Minister expressing dissatisfaction with Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, in whom the Arabs declare they have lost confidence owing to his alleged mishandling of the Wailing Wall situation. As final protest the Arab executive has ordered a general strike on Oct. 16 declaring that the stoppage will extend to Transjordan.

Their idea of a general strike is somewhat vague, however, since government employees are asked not to join. The Arab executive declares itself dissatisfied with the Chancellor's undertaking to ask London to expedite the sending of the commission to fix future regulations.

25-Mile Altitude Forecast for Flying

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Three major developments in aviation will occur during the next few years, according to Igor Sikorsky, aircraft builder and designer. In an address just delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Sikorsky envisaged establishment of regular 36-hour transatlantic air service, construction of mammoth air liners carrying 200 persons, and airplanes traveling at a speed of from 500 to 800 miles an hour at an altitude of 25 miles.

Blind flying, made possible by means of instruments, will eliminate hazards of storm and fog, and motors of thousands of horsepower capacity will furnish enormous driving power. The only reason aircraft of this size are not being constructed now is the reluctance of financiers to invest so much capital in a single flying unit, he declared.

By the use of hermetically sealed airplanes and by artificially maintaining normal air pressure, the air planes will rise above the earth's atmosphere into the stratosphere where the air is so refined that it has no effect upon the progress of the airplane, he declared.

As soon as the Armstrong seadromes are constructed and placed as landing fields, he declared, regular transatlantic air transport will be assured. Construction of the seadromes is being financed and actual work will be begun within a year or two, he added.

Heads Advertisers' Association

Underwood

BERNARD LICHTENBERG

YALE ALUMNI BOWL GIVEN TO HUTCHINS

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago and former dean of the Yale Law School, has been voted the Montclair Yale Bowl for 1929, awarded annually to the Yale alumnus who has won his "Y" in a career.

The Bowl, a gift of the Yale Club of Montclair, N. J., will be given to Dr. Hutchins at the annual party of Yale alumni at Montclair the evening of Dec. 7.

Dr. Hutchins, a graduate of Yale, class of 1921, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1899. He has headed the Yale Law School since 1927, and was chosen president of the University of Chicago early this year.

STEPS TO WORLD PROGRAM TAKEN BY ADVERTISERS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the public will suffer. The distilling and brewing interests refused to play ball with the American public and the American public destroyed them. The drug and food interests refused to play ball with the American public and the public legislated them into decency.

May Restrain Motor Speed

"Already the threat is heard that if automobile manufacturers continue to emphasize speed instead of safety in the face of the growing weekly casualty list, the American public will take away from them the privilege of making fast motorcars.

"You may laugh, but there was a time when the distillers laughed in the same way. The cigarette industry is in for a spanking for its advertising. If the radio industry continues to have the ears of American people offended with balderdash as they are offended a great deal of the time, the American public will bring them, too, to their senses."

Pierce Johnson, art director of the Ralph H. Jones Company, discussed the changes taking place in advertising illustration. The widespread use of the camera and the necessity to appeal to women purchasers are the reasons for the change, he declared.

Much of the present-day advertising "art," he declared, is in the experimental stage. The tendency toward modernistic advertising illustration and design, he added, has followed similar developments in painting, applied arts and the physical surrounings of the industrial age. The full development of this influence, he said, cannot yet be definitely outlined.

Air Rate Studied in Postal Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The post office rates, which form a definite element of subsidy in the air mail and in American shipping to foreign ports, are being carefully reviewed by committees, in which President Hoover is taking a deep interest.

The simultaneous rate investigation is part of the Administration's campaign to reduce the postal deficit. The dual inquiry was initiated by Mr. Hoover, who is determined to deal liberally with the two branches of communications, but who, at the same time, feels a new basis of rates must be adopted to equalize payments to the industry.

The post office is approaching the matter through a committee named to meet a committee of airmail operators. At the same time, a committee composed of representatives of the army, navy, commerce and post office departments is determining which are the primary key air routes of the country. These will be given preferred status by the government. At the same time the inter-departmental committee, composed of representatives of the post office, commerce and navy departments and shipping board, is seeking a new basis for postal rates for American shipping to eliminate the haphazard rate structure now in vogue.

NOTED GERMANS DENOUNCE AIMS OF NATIONALISTS

Einstein, Mann and Bosch Signers of Proclamation Against Steel Helmet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — About 70 prominent Germans — writers, artists, natural scientists, captains of industry and government officials—have issued a proclamation against Dr. Hugenberg's "people's referendum," which is directed against the war guilt charge and the Young plan. Among the signatures are those of Dr. Bosch, the noted industrialist; Professor Einstein, Thomas Mann, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, and Prof. Max Liebermann.

The referendum, the signatories declare, gives the impression that Germany is now able to enforce its will on its former opponents. The German people must choose between "reason and nonsense." The proclamation describes Germany's marvelous ascent of the last years and adds that the success of the people's referendum would put an end to this progress. He who signs it promotes the "decomposition and enslavement of Germany" are the concluding words.

At the same time the Republican organization. "The Reichsbanner," issues a proclamation to its followers stating that all who put their name under the Hugenberg referendum virtually call the departing Allied troops back into the Rhinelands and lead Germany toward new inflation.

The Government is now also losing its passiveness toward the Steel Helmet organization. Paul Severing, Minister of Interior Affairs, openly declared in a speech here that both the Reichs as well as the Prussian Government was thoroughly convinced that the Steel Helmet organization was not so harmless as it wishes to appear.

The drilling practiced in the Steel Helmet is not for the purpose of merely strengthening youth, but is a preparation for attack on the Republic, he said.

BUSES TO REPLACE TROLLEYS ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Motorbuses will soon displace electric cars on the line of the New York State Railway between Utica and Syracuse if a proposal now under consideration is adopted. The change, according to Benjamin E. Tilton, general manager of the road, will, if it is made, be the result of a falling off in business.

The trolley company now operates motorbus lines at each end of the route and also holds an option on a system in Oneida, equidistant between the two cities. These could be expanded to make a through bus line, officials said.

East *or* West

Pennsylvania trains travel

THE SHORT ROUTE

A SHORT route means speed—with comfort! . . The largest fleet of trains in America, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, offers both. Traveling the short route between the East and West, these great Limiteds have a wide margin of distance over most other trains of comparable running time.

LEADERS OF THE LARGEST FLEET OF TRAINS IN AMERICA

BROADWAY LIMITED	
New York and Chicago	20 hrs.
Philadelphia and Chicago	18¼ hrs.
THE AMERICAN	
New York and St. Louis	24 hrs.
Philadelphia and St. Louis	22 hrs.
LIBERTY LIMITED	
Washington and Chicago	18¼ hrs.
Baltimore and Chicago	17¾ hrs.
CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED	
Washington and New York	4½ hrs.
THE RED ARROW	
Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and the East	
CINCINNATI LIMITED	
New York and Cincinnati	17½ hrs.
Philadelphia and Cincinnati	15½ hrs.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America.

Filene's
BOSTON

Featured in our new Silverware Shop
Community and Rogers 1847

plated flat silver

Community and Rogers plated ware is of famed reliability—each carries a 50-year guarantee of service.

Sets of Community flatware $36.50!

6 hollow handle stainless steel knives, 6 medium size forks, 12 teaspoons, 3 tablespoons, sugar spoon, butter knife. Including an 18-inch mirror that acts as a display tray. Deauville, Patrician, Grosvenor patterns or Rogers Legacy patterns.

Casserole dish, $3.50
Fluted glass dish, seven inches in diameter in white metal frame.

Beverage set, $3.50
Four colored glasses, four glass spoons with "straw" handles, white metal tray.

Mail or telephone orders filled—Filene's Silver Shop—street floor

One Blade for Months of Better Shaves

Wonderful New Invention... tested two years . . . produces New, Keen, Cutting Edge for Every Shave... Saves Blades... Smoother, Cooler, Cleaner, Quicker Shaves.

Hones and Strops Gillette Type Blades

Pays for Itself in Blades it Saves

Try It 30 Days at Our risk

EVERYBODY knows that one real and one or two indifferent shaves are about the limit from the ordinary Gillette type safety razor blade.

End needless blade expense for Gillette razors. With the GRECO Sharpener you can get a clean, close, comfortable and silky-smooth shave from the same blade day after day, week after week . . . possibly for an entire year if the steel retains its temper.

The GRECO Sharpener helps you to get new blade comfort with old blades. The GRECO Sharpener does for your Gillette type blade exactly what the barber does to his razor when the edge is dull . . . it HONES a *new* cutting edge to replace the dulled one.

Hones a New Edge Strops It Smooth

Slip a dull Gillette type blade into the GRECO Sharpener, slide the carriage over the hone a few times; turn the hone over to the strop side *without removing the blade* and with a few quick movements strop the NEW cutting edge to shaving keenness.

Takes only a few seconds; blade turns automatically so that it is honed and stropped *at the angle of the cutting edge!* Honing removes a microscopic quantity of steel and brings forth a new edge; stropping smooths it out ready for shaving use.

You know that there are many more good shaves in a Gillette type blade than you have been getting. The GRECO Sharpener helps you to get those shaves which you now are missing.

Simple . . . sturdy . . . the GRECO Sharpener lasts for years; each year it pays big dividends both in shaving comfort and economy.

What GRECO Sharpeners Users Say

"I have used the GRECO Sharpener for 19 months. In that time I used but 3 blades and my beard is tough and wiry. One blade I used for 10 months, then it cracked; my wife used the second to scrape paint from the windows; the third has been used 5 months and I feel is giving better shaves than a new blade would."

A Monitor enthusiast testified: *"Two satisfactory shaves were all that I coud get from a blade. I have used the GRECO Sharpener three and one-half months and am shaving with the blade I started with. Each shave is clean, close and speedy. So I not only save money but time and my patience."*

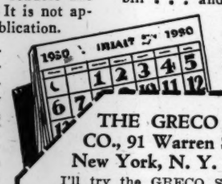
Special Offer to MONITOR Readers

This offer to Monitor readers has never been made before. It is not appearing in any other publication.

It is impossible to describe the GRECO Sharpener adequately. Nothing that we could say would convince you as thoroughly as a trial. That is why we offer to send you a GRECO Sharpener to TRY for 30 days in your own home . . . to use daily . . . to let the GRECO Sharpener itself convince you that it pays for itself in the blades it saves . . . to prove that *one* blade used without change will give you new-blade shaving comfort day after day.

Send Coupon for Trial Today

Do not put this issue of the MONITOR aside thinking you will act on this offer later. While this is before you—*NOW*—tear out the Coupon . . . sign your name and address . . . attach your check or a $5 bill . . . and start yourself on the highroad to shaving economy and a completely new meaning of comfort.



THE GRECO DISTRIBUTING CO., 91 Warren Street, Desk 11, New York, N. Y.

I'll try the GRECO SHARPENER at your risk. I expect to get a keen, smooth edge, on Gillette type razor blades, that will give me close, velvety shaves. If I return the sharpener in good condition at the end of 30 days you agree to refund my $5, which I am enclosing.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Dealers The GRECO SHARPENER is in demand because it puts a clean-cutting edge on blades by honing as well as stropping. Write on your letterhead for Special Dealer's Selling Plan.

Linen Dish Towels

12 *for* $2.00

POSTPAID

Size 18 x 36

Made from pure washed Belgian natural-color ecru linen—hemmed four sides—made of excellent heavyweight linen—ideal for the home.

Also the same linen in widths of 18 inches up to 72 inches. Price basis 50c a square yard—samples on request.

Hand made towels, doilies, scarfs, bridge sets, table cloths and napkins.

The Art Linen Company
Dept. I
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

A LOWER WIDER PRICE RANGE FOR NEW MODELS OF WORLD'S MOST HIGHLY PERFECTED CARS

CARRYING with them the class distinction which has always made Cadillac cars so desirable, the new Cadillacs, La Salles and Fleetwoods, introduced a few weeks ago, offer a contrast in value-giving so striking as to make them indisputably the greatest monetary values in the industry.

Whatever car you own or hope to own, see and drive these new Cadillacs and La Salles, for in every detail they surpass all highest previous ideals of luxurious motoring.

Test them in the most congested traffic, on the open road, under any conceivable driving condition, at all speeds.

See how amazingly easy they steer, due to the new harmonized steering system.

Gear-shifting in these new Cadillacs and La Salles is almost uncanny in its silence and simplicity. No clashing. No tugging or timing. The new Cadillac-La Salle Syncro-Mesh Transmission is today's highest development in transmissions for the simplification of control. You cannot obtain it in any other car.

You will discover that the new improved Cadillac-La Salle Safety-Mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes are a revelation in smooth, responsive, powerful and positive control. These brakes assure more miles per hour with perfect safety.

And this is not all: New designs; lower, longer, racier lines; greater seating capacity; larger, smoother, more flexible V-type, 8-cylinder engines; more speed and power; adjustable front seats are even more easily adjusted than in previous models; larger head-lights; instrument panel recessed into cowl; double-acting windshield wipers.

And, of course, non-shatterable Security-Plate Glass is standard equipment in all Cadillac, La Salle and Fleetwood windows, doors and windshields.

Be prepared for the most exquisite examples of body design, upholstering and appointment that have yet been produced by the unexcelled craftsmanship of Fisher and Fleetwood—lavish and luxurious refinements and fitments are everywhere evident in these new Fisher and Fleetwood bodies.

In short, the whole significance of these new Cadillacs and La Salles lies in the fact that they are at one and the same time the world's price-value standard, and the most highly perfected and completely appointed motor cars in the industry today. Cadillac Motor Car Company, Division of General Motors, Detroit, Michigan; Oshawa, Canada.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values. Cadillac-La Salle delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

The new La Salles are priced from $2285 to $2795; the new Cadillacs from $3195 to $3795; the new Fleetwoods from $3995 to $7500. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

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FORCES COLLECT FOR BIG CONTEST AROUND NANKING

Chiang Draws Armies Into Area About Capital—Hankow Feng's Objective

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—President Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking Government are facing determinedly the gravest crisis in Nationalist history, following the revolt of Feng Yu-hsiang and the northwestern generals, which is one phase of the nation-wide military movement against Nanking, the other phase being the Kwangsi revolt, backed by the left wing movement.

Nanking is withdrawing its troops into the five lower Yangtze provinces contiguous to the capital, apparently with the idea of holding this area up to Hankow, which appears to be Feng-Yu-hsiang's immediate objective.

The gravity of the situation is frankly admitted, Nanking declaring it is no longer possible to buy off the militarist opposition, but warns that the overthrow of the present administration will lead to a repetition of the military chaos of 1923 and be a severe blow to the centralist efforts.

At present it is too early to estimate the strength of the opposition, the situation consisting of a grouping of forces for or against the Government. Several important groups have not announced their attitude, but it is plain that if the northern generals Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang remain neutral or support Feng, Nanking is doomed; it will be unable to withstand the opposition. In this case China is likely to revert to a series of military domains opposed to the idea of a central authority, although left wing leaders declare that a coalition government will be formed in case of victory.

At present Nanking claims that Yen Hsi-shan will support it. His attitude is tremendously important in the development of the situation, but this claim is not substantiated and the next few days will decide the swing. It is unlikely that Chang Hsueh-liang will move, preferring to follow the traditional policy of Manchurian autonomy, but this may include direct negotiation regarding the Sino-Russia issue.

In south China, the rebel movement has not yet taken active form although the Government forces are preparing against them. Both sides are busy sounding out their allies, testing loyalities, but it seems inevitable that the time has arrived for settling decisively the rivalry between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek and ending the period of continual compromise between the present administration and the military opposition.

Sentenced in Manchuria

TOKYO (AP)—Rengo News Agency dispatches from Harbin, Manchuria, say that sentences ranging from two to nine years' imprisonment had been imposed on 37 persons arrested by Manchurian authorities in their raid on the Russian Consulate-General last May.

It was this raid that precipitated the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway and brought on the conflict between Russia and China in Manchuria.

The trial, which took place in a Manchurian local court, lasted from October 2 until October 8.

Fight in Manchuria Reported

TOKYO (AP)—Official Chinese news from Harbin reporting a Chinese-Russian battle at Lahasusu, in which 500 Chinese soldiers were killed, state that the Russians have occupied Lin Kiang Hsien and have threatened further "reprisals" in Manchuria.

Delegates Chosen For Kyoto Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—News distribution from the Far East to America and Europe, and freedom of the press from censorship begin to loom large on the program of the international conference, called in Japan by the Institute of Pacific Relations, to meet in Kyoto on Oct. 28 for a two weeks' session. The cost of transmission of news by cable and by wireless and the present status of each in every country with a share on the Pacific Ocean will be laid before the conference by newspaper men from each country.

Roy W. Howard, chairman of the board of Scripps-Howard newspapers, will be present at Kyoto, and will be consulted by the round-table on press communications. William Turner, Far Eastern manager of Reuter's, will also speak. Japan will have a number of her most important editors present. Among these will be Motosada Zumoto, chairman of International Press Association, editor of the Herald of Asia; Shunzaburo Komura, editor of Tokyo Nichi Nichi; Tamon Maeda, editor of Tokyo Asahi; Yukichi Iwanaga, managing director; Rango Tsushinsha, the Japan Federated News Agency, and Count Michimasi Soejima, editor of the leading Japanese paper in Seoul, Korea.

As its contribution toward the Kyoto discussions on "communications," Canada will send D. A. McGregor, of the editorial staff of the Vancouvor Province, M. E. Nichols, of Winnipeg, editor of the Tribune and John Nelson of Montreal, the honorary secretary of the Canadian Council in the institute.

A. F. OF L. HELPS FEDERAL MEN IN WAGE DEMANDS

Labor Pledges Efforts in Move for 'Genuine Advance in Pay'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—An impetus has been given to the efforts of the National Federation of Federal Employees to obtain better pay and working conditions for persons employed in government service by the action taken by the American Federation of Labor at its Toronto convention.

A resolution advocating salary increases pointed out that wages of Government employees must be fixed by Congressional action and that such legislation has always lagged. The executive council of the A. F. of L. was directed to co-operate with affiliated organizations of Government employees "to the end that their pre-war wage status may not only be restored but in addition these faithful public employees may secure a genuine advance in pay."

It was further asserted that "apparent increases granted by the Congress from time to time in the last decade, taking into consideration the increase of productive efficiency, have fallen short of restoring the loss caused by the shrinkage in purchasing power of the dollar, so that the real wages of government employees, in many instances, are lower than before the World War."

Another resolution urged the improvement of government employment standards, decrying the existence of harmful speeding-up practices and pointing to the need for liberation of sick and annual leave, reduction of night work, and establishment of higher wage standards and shorter working schedules. The shorter Saturday work-day plan to be applied to all government employees was approved and the five-and-one-half-day week was characterized as a "forerunner of an introduction of the five-day week in government employment."

Corrective legisatlation to provide increased annuity allowances and readjust the age limit for retirement was also advocated.

Establishment of a civil service court of appeals, another major item on the Legislative program of the National Federation of Federal Employees, was given the support of the A. F. of L. convention in a resolution which pointed out that "frequently in civil service employment there are dismissals and demotions made upon the arbitrary judgment of officials and from whose judgment the employees affected have no adequate appeal." It was further pointed out that this absence of any review vests undue power and authority in the hands of officials "who may seek reprisals upon subordinates for reasons unrelated to their work."

Theater News

"Ladies of the Jury"

How the blarneying Mrs. Crane, knowing "intuitively" that Mrs. Gordon did not shoot her husband, was able to swing the 11 other members of a New Jersey jury to her vote of not guilty is the story of Mrs. Fiske's new comedy, "Ladies of the Jury," which began a week's stay last evening at the Hollis Street Theater.

After writing a first act of what promises to be a rather serious court room drama, Fred Ballard changed the tone of his play to the roaring farce of the doings in a jury room, with six men and six women, oddly assorted, wrangling for two days and nights to reach a verdict. There are two ingenuous young ladies, one of whom is just married and wants to see her husband; the other gazes raptly into the eyes of a youthful æsthete who seizes every opportunity to read verse to her. There is a militant lady uplift worker, a chorus girl, an Irish cook, a hungry Scotsman, a young Greek dandy, a beaming real estate operator, a dour elderly grocer, a nondescript young workman, and that babbling society woman, the insouciant, keen-witted Mrs. Crane.

How Mrs. Fiske carries through Mrs. Crane's campaign to win over the jury by playing up the prejudices and prides of its members makes the laughable material of these last two acts. One can only think of her as mistress of ceremonies at an extremely funny entertainment, and certainly the spectators with tears of laughter streaming down their faces gave her more curtain calls than she has had in many a solemn play that she has presented here with equal effectiveness.

She has made a particularly fine job of casting this comedy, with every part appropriately acted by a player who looks the part and the whole company playing together like an orchestra. Wilton Lackaye is a kindly, humorous and routine judge to the life. Dudley Hawley is appropriately offensive as the prosecuting attorney, C. W. Van Voorhis sincere as the weak counsel for the defense, Al. Roberts somnambulistic as the overworked court officer, Germaine Giroux intense as the woman accused, June Mullin shifty as Mrs. Gordon's treacherous maid, George Farren harassed as the chief target of Mrs. Crane's arguments, Hallie Manning explosively spontaneous as the chorus girl, and so on. A verdict of the audience last evening at the end of that festival of humor would certainly have been unanimous that Mrs. Fiske has never appeared in a more laughable entertainment, not forgetting "Mrs. Bumstead-Leigh."

E. C. S.

Talkies in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A first performance of a talkie recently given at Barcelona proved popular. Although the singing was in English and French, the audiences were appreciative of the novelty. Other picture houses may soon install the necessary apparatus, though there are as yet no Spanish talkies. The Government proposes to subsidize the Spanish film industry.

The first appearance of the talkie at Barcelona coincided with the presentation of a document to the Minister of Public Education, one of whose departments is fine arts, asking for protection against talking films, Negro jazz players and other alien musicians. The document was signed by a committee representing 15,000 musicians today engaged at cinemas, theaters, etc., who fear to lose their means of livelihood by this new mechanical form of art.

Stage and Film Notes

Benjamin Olsen, film director, has returned to Copenhagen to make Danish sound and silent films for hte Scandinavian market, using Danish plays as screen material and prominent Danish stage artists as players.

The American mystery play "The Spider," by Fulton Oursler and Lowell Brentano, has been adapted for the German stage by Felix Salten.

After a struggle for supremacy between different sound film concerns, also between the managers of silent cinemas who cannot afford wiring and those who can, "The Singing Fool" has made its advent in Hungary.

OKLAHOMA CURTAILS ITS OIL PRODUCTION

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Statewide curtailment of from 20 to 50 per cent of the production of flush oil pools in Oklahoma has been ordered by the Corporation Commission after a meeting of oil operators at the state capitol. Wirt Franklin, Oklahoma City oil operator, applied for the restrictive order.

DAVIS ANSWERS ATTACK OF WETS ON DRY RECORD

Anti-Saloon League Leader Charges Attempt to Misrepresent

Despite the evidences of public good brought about by the observance of the dry laws and in the face of warning such as that expressed by Roger Babson that a return to licensed liquor would bring about a business panic, Massachusetts wets are showing signs of a willingness to sacrifice public welfare in an "orgy of lawlessness," according to Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

In an address in the Masonic Temple, Revere, which many interpret as a reply to the recent statement by the Liberal Civic League that prohibition "had failed to advance the cause of law and order," Mr. Davis declared that the wets, with no regard for party lines or party promises, were engaged in a well defined effort to "create a revulsion of public opinion against the Eighteenth Amendment."

"Wet Republicans are willing to run counter to the announced policy of President Hoover in order to cripple enforcement through state agencies," said Mr. Davis. "They seem to be willing even to undermine constitutional government in order to accomplish their purpose. They concede the weakness of their cause when they resort to such methods.

"They are now demanding the repeal of the concurrent enforcement law of our State which alone makes it possible for our police and our courts to arrest and penalize those most vicious violators of the prohibition law, the rum-runner and the moonshiner. Signatures are now being solicited to an initiative petition calling for the repeal of this absolutely essential law.

"The experience of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children shows that child abuse due to liquor has dropped from 47 per cent in 1916 to 20 per cent in 1928. These figures are based on 5000 families investigated.

"With these facts in mind it is difficult to understand the motive which impels men to seek to cripple the enforcement of a law which has greatly promoted the general welfare of our people. The economic welfare of our citizens and the safety and comfort of our children counts for far more than the so-called personal liberty of liquor addicts."

FRENCH REGIMENTS LEAVE GERMAN SOIL

COBLENZ, Germany (AP)—Two French infantry regiments and one artillery regiment, the main body stationed here, evacuated the Coblenz sector on Oct. 15.

The movement was so quiet, it was hardly noticed by the inhabitants who have become accustomed to seeing war material with its escorts leaving the city daily the last few weeks. Only a small party of French soldiers remained for the final clearing up which will take a few days. The Bad Ems sector was similarly evacuated. The Rhineland commission also announced that it will remove to Wiesbasen.

'Gold Brick Artist' Is Being Eliminated

QUEBEC (AP)—The passing of the "gold brick artist" was heralded here with the convening of the 18th annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Arthur G. Davis, of Chicago, field secretary of the association, said that while the last four years presented more opportunities for fraudulent investment promoters than any other period in the history of the United States and Canada, fewer frauds were perpetrated.

He attributed this decline chiefly to the campaign of the various bankers' associations in urging investors, "before you invest, investigate." He said that in Chicago every "tipster sheet" has been driven out of business through the activities of bankers' protective organizations, reducing fraud through fictitious securities to a minimum. He urged adoption by all legislative bodies of either regulatory or anti-fraud laws.

The convention, with more than 1000 delegates from the United States and Canada in attendance, was opened formally with addresses by the provincial premier, L. A. Taschereau and the Lieutenant-Governor, H. G. Carroll.

SOVIET HOARDS FLOUR TO FORESTALL FAMINE

MOSCOW (AP)—To prevent a possible shortage of bread this winter in the industrial centers, the Soviet Union Government is storing millions of sacks of flour in the churches throughout the country, the present storehouses and grain elevators having proven inadequate.

Bread is still rationed to the population, but there is a sufficient supply of flour to meet all present needs. Meat, milk, butter, eggs, sugar and tea are still rationed to households.

SOVIET ICEBREAKER GETS COMPENSATION

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—A special Russo-German arbitration court has awarded the Soviet icebreaker Krassin 600,000 marks (about $150,000) compensation, as salvage money for the saving of the German motorship Monte Cervantes in July last year. Both parties accepted the verdict.

The Krassin became famous for its part in the rescue of the crew of the Italian dirigible Italia stranded north of Spitzbergen after returning from a flight to the North Pole last year.

REFORMED CHURCH ELECTS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Rev. Dr. William F. DeLong, for 25 years an active pastor in the Lebanon classis, and at present the field secretary of the Board of Home Missions, has been elected president of the eastern synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

AIR PASSENGER SERVICE TO LINK SHIP AND SHORE

French Line to Inaugurate Schedule With Boston as Port of Entry

Ship to shore passenger service by means of a two-motored plane capable of accommodating six passengers is proposed for next season by the French Line as a result of the second successful experiment this year of ship to shore mail service, says Joseph E. Bagg, New England passenger agent of the line.

While the Ile de France was en route to New York Oct. 14, a seaplane was catapulted from the deck 245 miles from the East Boston Airport where it arrived in two hours and 25 minutes, expediting delivery of two bags of mail to Boston by more than 36 hours and one bag of mail to New York by more than 24 hours.

This was the last ship-to-shore airplane flight to Boston this season by the line owing to approach of unfavorable weather conditions at this time of the year. The service will be resumed in March, using Boston as a port of entry for mail and fast express, according to Mr. Bagg.

The craft used was a seaplane of unusual French make, equipped with a powerful engine and a propeller in the rear of the wing instead of forward as in American types of planes.

Farm Incomes Up, Is Board's Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Farm incomes are higher; industrial prospects are bright; state banks which are members of the Reserve System may not establish branches abroad; credit conditions are unchanged. This was the gist of several overnight statements of Government departments all bearing on recent important business developments.

Most striking was the statement of the Federal Reserve Board that the income of agricultural districts will be at least as large this year as last year. There is no evidence of curtailment of purchasing power in the farm districts, the report added.

Robert Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, expressed optimism on the state of general business. The first nine months of the year show large commercial and industrial activity, with consequent employment and earnings insuring purchasing power, he said.

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, gave opinions on two queries put by the Federal Reserve Board certain to have influence on later legislation. State banks which are members of the Reserve System are precluded from expansion in foreign fields by establishment of branches, he said, and they may not acquire foreign banks already established.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT TRIBUTE IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—October 27 has just been proclaimed as Theodore Roosevelt Day by Acting Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who has called upon the people of the State to make proper observance of the seventy-first anniversary of the one-time Governor and President in memory of his "immeasurable contribution to American life and ideals."

This observance will include the conduct of public exercises in all communities, with a display of the American flag on all public buildings, "to the end that our youth may share with their elders, who remember Theodore Roosevelt in life and action, the deep seated appreciation of his real Americanism."

VISUAL RADIOCASTING PLANNED BY NEWSPAPER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Radio Commission has heard representatives of the Chicago Daily News on an application for high frequency channels for visual radiocasting and for the relay of radiocasting to world points.

William S. Hedges of the Daily News, explained that the newspaper, anxious to radiocast television, had planned to use a "microvisor" and by that method hoped to send out full length figures in television photography.

BRITISH LIQUOR INQUIRY

LONDON (AP)—England's newly appointed royal commission to inquire into the liquor laws held its first sitting on Oct. 15. The proceedings were private.

Rare Antiques Displayed at B. U. Sale; Grand Duke Alexander at Opening

A profusion of rare antiques and articles of important historic interest fill the ballroom and balcony of the Copley-Plaza Hotel at the Antique Treasures Exhibit and Sale for the benefit of the Boston University building fund. This enterprise, conducted by the Boston University Women's Council, was opened Oct. 14 by Gov. Frank G. Allen and Mayor Nichols, to continue for three days.

Guests included not only the members of the Governor's Council, but numerous visitors prominent in the State and Nation, and Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.

The public rarely has a chance to see such notable exhibits as some friends of the University have lent for the occasion. Mrs. James J. Storrow shows many things which belonged to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who was the great-grandfather of Mr. Storrow. These include a dining table set with rare Canton china, which was presented to the commodore by his public admirers. Another gift to him—this from the City of Boston—was a fine silver service, which is also shown.

A pleasing and intimate dining-room group comes from the country home of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Temple Jr. This comprises a rare gate-leg table, set entirely with old pewter, the six chairs being all of the Governor Carver type. Two remarkable chests of drawers, one on a stand and another on short legs, are of special importance as they may have been made before 1700.

Some choice pieces of fine pewter from the collection of William H. Mayo attract much attention from collectors, especially the fruit dish once the property of General William Taylor of Washington's staff, and an extremely rare and large pewter pitcher with cover, made by Roswell Gleason.

Selections from their Sudbury collections have been loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, and fill one booth. Another prominent display is that of early American silver lent by Hollis French of Boston. Many other lenders have contributed noteworthy fabrics, furniture and items of historic value.

Since this is a sale as well as an exhibit, much space has been assigned to dealers, and mostly to Israel Sack. His groups include chiefly the finest of eighteenth century mahogany. One setting is made up of furniture once owned by General Stark of Revolutionary fame.

In the balcony are the mugs, cupplates and other items brought by Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball; the Indian collection of Mrs. Cyrus Dallin; the Melrose Women's Club showing; the selections of painted chairs and diminutive furniture of Mrs. C. E. Fraser. The eight chairs referred to show in a striking manner the development of chair-decoration between 1785 and 1845.

LEON DELACROIX HAS PASSED ON

BADEN-BADEN, Germany (AP)—Leon Delacroix, former Belgian Premier, and Belgium's expert on the international bank committee, has passed on.

M. Delacroix was a member of the original Reparation Commission, a trustee for German rail bonds, and a member of the committee of revision of the Reichsbank laws.

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REPUBLICANS TO TRY ACCORD ON TARIFF BILL

Conciliation Proposals Are Pushed—Failing This, Abandonment Held Likely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Completely shorn of control of the Senate in the tariff contest, Republican floor leaders have been compelled to approach the dominating Democratic-Progressive coalition with conciliatory proposals in an effort to expedite consideration of the measure.

It is authoritatively understood that the overtures were encouraged by the President, who is extremely anxious to have the tariff bill out of the way by the time the regular session convenes the first week in December.

Unless some agreement is reached in the Senate between the contesting sides there is no likelihood of the bill being disposed of before the end of the year, if by then unless, of course, the measure should be dropped and the tariff legislation abandoned.

Demands that such a course be followed have already been forthcoming from the Republican ranks; and it is an open secret that certain Republican senators who have been zealous in their advocacy of the measure are prepared to abandon it.

Republican floor leaders are known to be holding their forces together with the argument that regardless of what the opposition does to the bill on the Senate floor, much of the revision will be undone in conference between the Republican-controlled committees of the two houses. It is on this possibility that the Republican authors of the bill are laying their emphasis in all their caucuses.

The opposition proposal to fight the attempt of the Republicans to control the Senate conferees has undermined this last resource and as a result added to the perturbation and confusion in the Republican ranks.

Filibustering Charge Denied

The coalition insists that it is not delaying action on the measure. It points out that they have in no way filibustered the bill and have no intention of doing so. They insist, however, upon unrestricted consideration of every feature of the bill and are prepared to vigorously oppose any attempt to curtail such debate.

The difficulty of the situation for the Republicans has intensified their resentment against the Progressive faction and they are maneuvering to put the responsibility upon the latter for delay or defeat of the bill. While thus publicly engaged, the Republican leaders privately admit that the Progressives are the balance of power in the contest and as such dominate the situation.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, objecting to press comments by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, to the effect that if the Republican leaders had confined the tariff bill to a limited revision, as recommended by the President, it would have been disposed of by now, characterized such views as "nothing short of preposterous."

"During the six weeks the bill has been before the Senate," Mr. Smoot declared, "Republican members of the Finance Committee have consumed relatively a small portion of the time in debate. This the records will clearly demonstrate. Senator Borah is more than unfair when he attempts to transfer this responsibility to majority members of the Finance Committee.

"Senator Borah complains of the schedules being unfair to agriculture. He knows perfectly well that during the six weeks the bill has been before the Senate, there has been not even five minutes on discussing rates. By far the longest part of the discussion thus far has been on the flexible provisions. So far as the farmers are concerned the operation of the flexible provision has been in behalf of agriculture to a considerably larger extent than to any other group.

Borah Expected Long Fight

"When the rates are reached, Republican members of the Finance Committee will be entirely prepared to defend any raise made, both in industrial and agricultural schedules."

To which Mr. Borah replied that inasmuch as the bill is a "challenge to the whole purpose for which the special session was called and a disregard of the interests of the consumers of the country," it was only to be expected that such a measure would not pass "without a prolonged fight."

"The committee," he declared, "could have framed a bill that could have gone through within a short time, but this bill was framed in defiance of the interests of the people, save a few special interests.

"What little advantage the farmers receive will be taken away by the increased price they would have to pay for the things they buy and the consumers of the country generally would contribute more and more to the already exorbitant profits. This is not, therefore, solely a question of delay, but also a question of justice. It is immaterial how long it takes to settle this kind of a question so long as when it is settled, it is settled right."

And further to add to the problems of the Republican leaders, Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, announced that as soon as the Senate completed consideration of the administrative features of the bill, he would demand action on his proposal to limit rate revision entirely to agricultural schedules. The Senate defeated such a motion by one vote this spring on a resolution offered by Mr. Borah.

EXPLORATION HONORS GIVEN FOUR BY CLUB

NEW YORK (AP)—The Explorers' Club announced it has voted honorary memberships to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and three others whose achievements have been in the field of exploration.

The three others are Brig.-Gen. David L. Brainard, one of the two surviving members of the Greeley arctic expedition of 1882-84; Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, arctic and antarctic explorer, and Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, curator of the New York Museum of Natural History, who has led several archæological expeditions into the Gobi Desert.

NEW GAS RANGE MADE TO LOOK LIKE A CABINET

Even Pipes for Basement Tinted at Exhibition in Atlantic City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Featured by an exposition in which $1,000,000 worth of appliances, equipment and accessories are displayed, the eleventh annual convention of the American Gas Association has just opened here. It will continue through next Friday. About 6000 delegates, representing 650 manufactured and natural gas companies and an equal number of companies engaged in the manufacture of appliances and equipment, are attending the convention.

Color and style are rampant in the gas appliances exhibited for household purposes. This is particularly true of kitchen equipment. The gas ranges shown resembling more the expensive type of radio or phonograph cabinet than the old iron kitchen range of the past. All are shown in a wide variety of color.

This color extends likewise to the basement, for similar treatment is accorded gas appliances and fixtures there that those for use in the kitchen gets. A fancy tint has been given even to ordinary plain gas-main pipe.

All of the appliances displayed were first subjected to rigid tests and examination at the testing laboratory of the association maintained at Cleveland, O., according to Bernard J. Mullaney of Chicago, who has been elected president of the organization.

"The industry deserves much credit for maintaining this laboratory," Mr. Mullaney said. "By the development of products and the improvement of old ones, the American standard of living has been lifted to a plane never dreamed of before."

Oscar H. Fogg, of New York, president of the association, declared here today that operating executives were "optimistic plus" regarding the future use of gas fuel and said that the industry was on the threshhold of a "vast program of expansion to extend gas to thousands of small towns now without this service and to hundreds of large manufacturing centers situated beyond present gas mains."

'WHAT AM I OFFERED' ENTERS POSTAL FIELD

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—"Four cents a pound for magazines, take 'em as they go."

This was the song of Charles F. Brown, foreman of the general delivery department of the Philadelphia Post Office, in conducting the first auction of unclaimed periodicals here. The plan of selling accumulated magazines was first tried out in New Orleans, it is reported, then in Atlanta and has been so successful that the Post Office Department at Washington has given general sanction to it.

Six magazines, none of them less than two weeks old, were tied in parcels. In all there were 235 bundles weighing a total of 1300 pounds and the average price was four cents a pound. The sale was confined to fiction. Formerly the magazines were sold as waste paper at about 50 cents per 100 pounds. The sale, conducted at the noon hour, attracted about 1000 men and women, most of whom were office and department store workers, and will be held every two weeks.

Prevention Urged For Straying Youth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Preventive rather than corrective measures in the treatment of delinquents was urged at the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies here, which was attended by judges of juvenile courts, heads of corrective institutions and social workers of both sexes from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Education of child delinquents through co-ordinated efforts of parole and probation officers was the gist of an address by H. V. Bastin, Kentucky. Vocational plans for delinquents was touched upon by Lewis A. Wilson, assistant commissioner for vocational and extension education, Albany, N. Y. He suggested choosing children for their particular bents.

That the inmates of corrective institutions should be trained for their work in manner similar to normal school training for prospective school teachers was the opinion expressed by Leonard B. Mayo, New York School of Social Work.

OLD STONE MILL IS SETTING FOR ART EXHIBITION

Modern Painters Display Late Work Near Canal in Pennsylvania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—An old stone mill, near the picturesque Pennsylvania Canal, at New Hope, Penn., is the scene of a notable exhibition of paintings by more than 30 contemporary American artists. The historic mill, recently acquired and renovated for art and community purposes, is the gallery where such artists as William L. Lathrop, John F. Folinsbee, Daniel Garber and R. Sloan Bredin are showing some of their latest canvases, and where they expect to hold, in the future, two exhibitions annually.

These shows will be held without a jury and with practically no administrative red tape. Each one will be representative of the painters living in or near New Hope.

The present show, which closes on Oct. 25, includes a large landscape by W. L. Lathrop, called "Sunlit Meadows," a composition of sunlight and cloud shadow which is characteristic of Mr. Lathrop in its soft and harmonious coloring. There is also Daniel Garber's canvas, "The Old Mill," a presentation of sunlight filtered through leaves against soft, warm, yellowish walls of an old mill. John F. Folinsbee is showing two canal scenes, one a winter composition called "Mending the Canal," and the other a night scene called "Passing Tow Mules."

Mr. Bredin, who recently completed five murals for the new State Museum in Trenton, is showing a painting entitled "Jean in Costume," a portrait of a little girl in a fancy dress of soft old blue.

Albert Rosenthal, Philadelphia portrait painter, who recently purchased the old Huffnagle Mansion and is now housing his choice collection of Americanna and of early American paintings there, is exhibiting a portrait at this show.

George W. Sotter, known especially for his work in stained glass, is represented by a study in green entitled "Woods."

M. Elizazbeth Price and Fern Coppedge, two well-known American women painters, also have work in this exhibit. Another charming painting is "Es and Lou," an outdoor garden scene by William F. Taylor.

The building where the exhibition is being held is known as the old Phillips Mill. It was purchased recently by the Phillips Mill Community Association, composed of members of the artists' and writers' colony at New Hope, and beautifully restored. The mill is built of stone, and is typical of the dwellings and mills in Bucks County. Old records show that there was a mill on the site as early as 1743, and since 1756 until 1891 the present mill was in the possession of the Phillips family. It has not been used for mill purposes since 1891.

BOYS' CLUB GETS $10,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Miss Harriet H. Brayton, this city, has made a donation of $10,000 to the Fall River Boys' Club. Miss Brayton was one of the organizers of the club and its secretary for more than 20 years.

Yacht Illyria, Specimen Laden, on Way Home From South Seas

Crane Expedition Ship, With Valuable Zoological Collection, Expected to Arrive in Gloucester by October 19

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Bearing a large collection of rare zoological specimens, the Illyria, auxiliary yacht which bore the Crane Pacific Expedition of the Field Museum of Natural History on its 25,000-mile voyage to the islands of the South Seas, is expected to arrive here on Oct. 19.

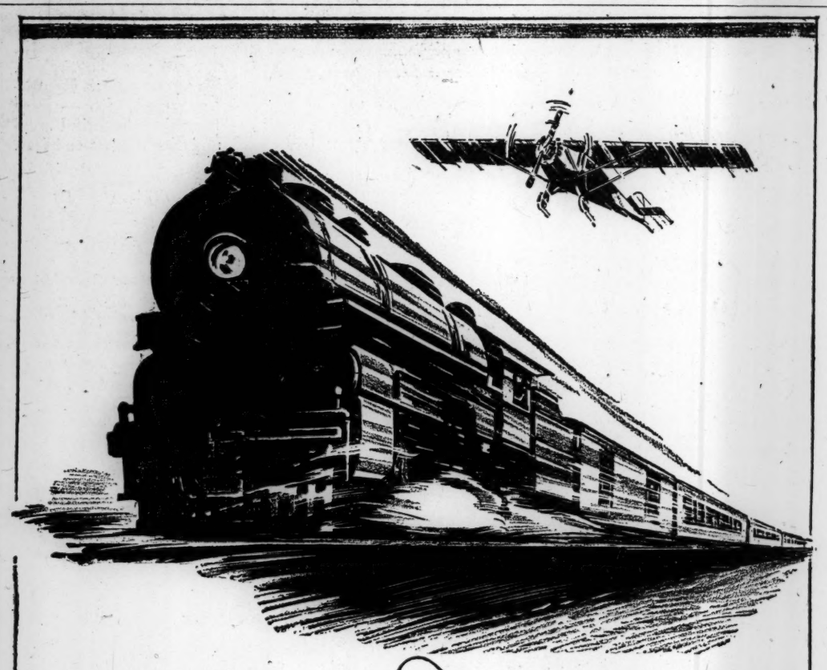
The Illyria sailed from Boston in November, 1928. Stops were made for exploration and the collecting of rare zoological specimens for the museum at Haiti, Panama, the Galapagos islands; Marquesas and Society Islands; Cook, Tonga, Fiji and Solomon Islands; and in New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Java and other distant places where animals and birds of unusual interest are found.

In all, the expedition collected approximately 800 mammals, 1200 birds, 1800 reptiles and amphibians, and 10,000 fishes. A number of hitherto unknown species were obtained. Ethnological material illustrating the lives of primitive tribes was also collected in some of the places visited. Karl P. Schmidt, noted herpetologist and member of Field Museum's zoological staff, was leader of the expedition.

Other natural scientists in the party were Dr. W. L. Moss of Harvard, and Dr. Albert W. Herro, curator of the museum of zoology at Leland Stanford University, Calif. Assisting in the work of the expedition were Charles R. Peavy of Mobile, Ala., Sidney N. Shurtleff of Boston, Murry Fairbank of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Walter A. Weber, an artist and ornithologist, and Frank C. Wonder, zoological collector, the last two being members of the staff at Field Museum.

In Borneo the expedition concluded its work. There specimens were crated and shipped to the museum, and members of the expedition left the yacht to return home by direct routes on steamships. The yacht is now homeward bound, in ballast, with only her master, Capt. S. B. Boutilier of Melrose Highlands, Mass., and a crew of 18 men on board. She left Batavia, in Java, Aug. 6, and proceeded via the Suez Canal to Gibraltar, where she called Sept. 21. She is now returning to Gloucester via Bermuda.

The Illyria is of steel construction, and is 147 feet long, with a 30-foot beam. While primarily a sailing vessel, with brigantine rig, she carries a 300-horsepower auxiliary Diesel engine. She was built at Lussinpiccolo, Italy, being completed during the summer of 1928.



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WORLD JURISTS LAY FOUNDATION OF CODE OF LAW

Institute of Law Reviews Progress in Extension of Arbitral Issues

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Regarding codification of international law as indispensable to the attainment of world justice and peace, the members of the Institute on International Law, in the midst of their first American conference, are giving major consideration to this important subject.

Well aware of the many difficulties standing in the way, the institute is attempting to outline the steps that must now be taken in bringing the law of the nations into a well-defined code acceptable to the various governments of the world and which can be made the basis for the further extension of arbitration agreements and court procedures.

The world jurists attending the institute's proceedings have been studying this particular problem for many months. Their report is being awaited with interest, the more so because of the institute's known desire to see a world conference called competent to frame a preliminary draft of a code of international law.

Extension of Arbitration

Recent sessions of the institute have been concerned with the question of the extension of obligatory arbitration as well as with the extension of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The special committee that has made an exhaustive study of this problem is headed by Eugene Borel of Switzerland. Other members of this committee are Ake Hammarskjold of Sweden, Demetre Negulesco of Rumania, and Hans Wehberg of Germany.

In presenting his report Mr. Borel expressed the opinion that the time had come for all nations to confide their disputes to an impartial tribunal even when the questions to be submitted affects interests which only a few years ago might have been considered purely a national or a bilateral issue.

M. Maurtua of Peru, in defending the report of the committee, emphasized the extent to which the American Republics are already resorting to arbitration in many of the most important disputes that have arisen recently.

Encouraged by Progress

The institute, confirming the resolutions already formulated by its own committee in favor of obligatory arbitration and of the obligatory jurisdiction of the World Court, noted with satisfaction the number of adhesions to the obligatory jurisdiction clause of the statutes of the Court, and of treaties which assure effectively the intervention of international justice for a solution of a dispute of any kind which might arise between the signatory states.

Mr. Borel referred to the General Act of Geneva of Sept. 26, 1928, to which, in recent months, three nations have already adhered. This Act would call upon the signatory states to confide to international justice the interpretation and the application of the reserves by which the acceptance of its intervention is still limited.

The hope was expressed that the states which have not yet adhered to the General Act of Geneva, nor concluded conventions after its model adopted by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations, or through equivalent agreements, would no longer hesitate to make such arbitral commitments.

French Miners Urge League Coal Control

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The National Federation of Miners declared themselves in favor of the establishment by the League of Nations of an organization to control and distribute the production of coal. Efforts of the French miners are directed to an international agreement on all points.

The miners wish to see an international body formed, on which representatives of the mine-owning groups and miners' federation would be represented. All questions relating to mining would be brought before it. Another resolution supported the International Labor Bureau at Geneva in its endeavors to bring uniformity in the working hours and conditions of pay for European miners.

Though salaries of French miners are higher in proportion than before the war, and social benefits on the whole have multiplied, production per capita is less and cost of production per ton has augmented. It is a fact also that although French mines today are giving more coal than before the war, consumption has risen even more rapidly, and France can supply from its own soil only three-fourths of the demand.

Diminishing coal imports from Germany on account of reparations and the possible selling back of the Saar mines to Germany, imply that France is likely to remain for some time a large importer and therefore the demands of the miners attract close attention.

1,250,000 MILES FLOWN BY AIR MAIL PILOT

CHICAGO (AP)—E. Hamilton Lee, air-mail pilot, on the night of Oct. 14 completed his 1,250,000th mile in the air, officials of the Boeing Air Transport Company said. They said Mr. Lee had established a record for aviators.

Since taking up flying 16 years ago, Mr. Lee has had 12,740 hours in the air, 8000 of which have been spent flying the air mail. He has never had a serious accident, the company said.

PLAN TO GIRDLE GLOBE ALONE IN SAILER FOILED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Edward Miles of Newark, N. J., who left Alexandria last January in a self-made two-masted 12-ton schooner on a round-the-world voyage, suffered shipwreck on Oct. 12, at Ashrafi, south of Suez.

Miles sailed alone from New York on Aug. 31, 1928, on a transatlantic voyage.

POTTERS FACE ACCUSATION OF LOBBY ACTIVITY

(Continued from Page 1)

lowed Mr. Koch on the witness stand, the committee learned that Mr. Wylie had sent a similar letter to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Both of these communications were transmitted to the Tariff Commission without comment, by subordinates of the White House and Treasury.

Lays It to Friendship

There is no acquaintance between himself and Mr. Wylie, Mr. Koch declared. However, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Burgess are close personal and business friends, the witness stated. He accounted for Mr. Wylie's demand for his dismissal through this relationship.

Mr. Burgess was present in the committee room during Mr. Koch's testimony. He sent a number of notes to Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, the only tariff bill partisan on the investigating committee. On the basis of these notes Mr. Robinson put a number of questions to the witness designed to show that the latter was unduly friendly to the chinaware importers.

Mr. Koch replied that he was frequently visited by David Walker, his friend among the china importers; that he was entertained twice at the latter's home in New Jersey; and that he had been the dinner guest of several importers in recent months.

He further testified that he is frequently called upon by American pottery manufacturers, among them Mr. Burgess, and that he was a dinner guest of a group of these men following his appearance before the Senate Committee that was working on the pottery tariff schedules.

It was brought out by the investigating committee that the morning following Mr. Koch's appearance before the House sub-committee that considered the ceramics schedule, Mr. Burgess had complained about him to the Tariff Commission on the ground that he was "biased and prejudiced."

Doesn't Know How He Knew

The witness could offer no explanation as to how Mr. Burgess ascertained what had transpired at a secret meeting of the subcommittee of three, of which Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, was chairman and Henry W. Watson (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, was one of the members.

When he was called before the Senate subcommittee that dealt with the pottery duties, Mr. Koch told them, he testified, that the potery industry representative had objected to him. He was told by the chairman of the committee, Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to proceed, nevertheless. He submitted to the commitee the same facts he had laid before the House Committee, he declared.

At a second appearance before the whole Senate Finance Committee, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman, turned to him, Mr. Koch said, and told him that charges had been preferred against him, demanding his dismissal. Mr. Edge and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, another partisan of the tariff bill, defended him, Mr. Koch declared, informing Mr. Smoot that he had been "very fair and never made any recommendations as to rates."

Mr. Koch told the committee that Mr. Burgess also appealed to Ralph P. Dennis, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, to have him discharged. Mr. Dennis informed Mr. Koch of Mr. Burgess's charges.

It was brought out by the committee in the interrogation of Mr. Marvin that at no time have there been formal charges filed against Mr. Koch, and that with the exception of the Wylie letters all the allegations against Mr. Koch have been verbal and based on his alleged undue friendliness to chinaware importers.

For Telling the Truth

"Mr. Burgess, as far as you have been able to ascertain, wanted you removed because of the truth you told about the pottery industry?" Mr. Caraway asked.

"It would seem that way," Mr. Koch replied.

Mr. Koch declared that he has demanded of the commission that it make a formal answer to Mr. Wylie's letters but that no action has been taken. Mr. Marvin, under questioning, stated that he "personally" was of the view that some action should be taken but that so far nothing has been done about the matter.

Edgar B. Brossard, another member of he commission, who was called to the witness chair for a few moments, told the committee that he did not consider the charges as serious.

According to Mr. Marvin, when Mr. Burgess called on him to demand the discharge of Mr. Koch he was accompanied by the president of the Pottery Workers' Union, and a large pottery manufacturer. His reply to their allegation, Mr. Marvin said, was to inform them that unless they made formal charges against Mr. Koch the commission could not consider their accusations.

Karl Langenbach, a chemist who has been associated with the pottery industry for more than 30 years, testified before the committee that when Mr. Burgess was a member of the Tariff Commission, he employed him as head of the ceramics division, but that, when they differed about the effectiveness of high duties on certain classes of pottery, his resignation was asked for. He was not informed the ground for his dismissal, the witness said.

Mr. Marvin testified that before he was appointed to the Tariff Commission he was secretary of the Home Market Club, with headquarters in Boston, Mass. The membership of this club consists of large manufacturers. He was paid $8000 a year by the organization, but left it to accept the tariff post, which was then paying $7500 a year. The club's purpose was the promotion of the protective doctrine in the United States, Mr. Marvin explained.

20 States Demand Federal Air License

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Twenty states now require federal licenses for all aircraft and airmen, as the result of national campaigns to end the era of unlicensed pilots and machines. Announcing the result of a nation-wide survey, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, added that the draft of a proposed state aeronautical law and compilation of states laws is being prepared. In addition to 20 states requiring federal licenses without qualification, another 22 states have some form of licensing, leaving only nine states without any licensing arrangement whatever.

All pilots engaged in inter-state commerce require federal licenses. It is still possible in the nine unlicensed states to escape supervision in state flying. No matter how badly trained the aviator, or how unworthy the machine, passengers may be carried for hire in these nine states without regulatory supervision. The aviation industry now accepts the belief that this situation can last for only a few years longer, since accident figures show unlicensed machines are less trustworthy than the others. In addition to the 20 states requiring federal licenses outright, 10 states now require federal licenses for aircraft or airmen engaged in "commercial" flying; six require "either" state or federal licenses for all aircraft and airmen. The states which as yet require no licenses whatever are: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah.

Philadelphia Orchestra Season Inaugurated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Orchestra opened its season Oct. 4 and 5 under the leadership of Leopold Stokowski, who will conduct up to the close of 1929, to be followed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch for 10 weeks, after which Dr. Stokowski returns for the remainder of the season. The rule of not admitting late-comers until the intermission will again be enforced this season. The opening concert began with the Brahms Symphony in C minor (No. 1) and about a dozen or so persons were obliged to wait until it was over.

The symphony was finely read by Mr. Stokowski and equally well performed by the members of the orchestra. Mr. Stokowski's interpretation excelled especially in his use of nuance. He made some deviations from the exact text of the score, but these were generally justified by the results which he produced; the one exception being the prolonging of the quarter note at the end of the third movement and a marked ritard just preceding it, giving a somewhat sentimental character to the coda which is not apparent in the previous parts of the movement. The tone of the orchestra was exceptionally beautiful for the first concert.

The second half of the program was devoted to excerpts from the Wagnerian operas, these being the Entrance of the gods into Walhalla from "Das Rheingold," the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Götterdämmerung."

Mr Stokowski is following his announced plan of having no concert-master this season, and giving the members of the first violin section who desire it an opportunity of acting as concertmaster. These men will take turns each week alphabetically.

NEW CHURCH MERGER SETS UP A PRECEDENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—With virtually a unanimous vote, the Evangelical Synod of North America in its twenty-fifth general conference meeting here, approved of the merger of ts own church, the Reformed Church in the United States and the United Brethren in Christ.

Ruling bodies of the two last named denominations had already voted in favor of the merger. This will be the first time in history, churchmen say, that a church having the episcopacy has merged with other forms of government.

MANUFACTURER URGES FLEXIBLE TARIFF REMAIN

Declared to Be Favored by Producing Groups Without Any Exception

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A flexible tariff as a necessary concomitant to industrial happiness in the United States was pictured by James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address before the annual convention of that association at the Hotel Roosevelt. Mr. Emery's plea was that, on these grounds, manufacturers present a solid front against any attempt to deplete the flexible provisions of the tariff during the current revision.

In an earlier session of the National Association of Manufacturers' thirty-fourth convention the association's trade committee issued an indorsement of proposals for a "United States of Europe." More intensive industrial development and a rapid increase in buying power by the people should result from such a union, the committee held.

Mr. Emery declared that almost without exception the producing groups of the United States are in complete favor of retaining the present flexible tariff policy. In a day of rapidly shifting industrial development, when a single change in a chemical process may affect the practices of a dozen industries, such a policy becomes almost a necessity, he asserted.

Defends Flexible Tariff

Mr. Emery called the Simmons-Norris tariff amendment an attempt to repeal the flexible provisions which agriculture, commerce, labor and manufacturer all want. He declared this was one of the most important issues before Congress, the other being "the repulsed but about to be renewed assault upon the federal judiciary." He recalled that administrative rate adjustment by the President, with the aid of the Tariff Commission, began with the Tariff Act of 1922, and declared that it was "the continuance or destruction of this policy which is now at issue."

"The Simmons-Norris amendment," he said, "recently adopted by the Senate, is not merely aimed at the provisions of the House bill, which reorganizes the commission and undertakes, in the light of experience, to improve its administration, but is an attempt to repeal the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act of 1922. It would strike out that provision of the law and substitute for presidential rate adjustment, predicated upon investigation and recommendation by the Tariff Commission, special congressional legislation, following investigation by the commission, of a particular rate and recommendation by the President to Congress with respect to it.

Blames Senate Coalition

Mr. Emery blamed the movement against the flexible provision of the tariff bill on a "Senate coalition" and contended that the necessity for a flexible tariff policy grew out of an admitted need of establishing "a practical means for adopting our tariff system to rapid economic developments and shifts in foreign policy."

Speaking of what he referred to as "the assault upon the Federal judiciary," Mr. Emery declared that "collective action has become our greatest means of co-operation for good, but, when abused, the most dangerous weapon in the arsenal of oppression." He asserted it did not matter "whether the combined forces are those of employers or employees."

Mr. Emery recalled that in the last Congress it was proposed to withdraw all injunctive protection from aught save tangible and transferable property. Now, he continued, it is proposed that, "since the anti-trust acts are enforceable by proceeding in equity, and because in some instances private individuals or the Government have found a remedy against the illegal operations of labor combinations under such statutes, all remedies of such a character should be taken from the Government as well as from the private individual."

Welcomes Lobby Inquiry

John E. Edgerton, president of the association, in opening welcomed the proposal for a congressional investigation of lobbying in Washington.

"The sooner and more thoroughly it is done," he said, "the better it will be for organizations like ours, which represent in proper and unashamed ways distinct bodies of opinion on public questions which have a right and ought to be known to the powers of government.

Mr. Edgerton declared that those individuals and organizations who are employing only honest methods have no cause for apprehension.

Mr. Edgerton described the relations between industry and labor as on the whole harmonious.

"The subsidence of open conflict is due to three general causes," he continued. "First, the marvelously improved understanding in most industries between management and men; second, the strangling of discontent by the baptism of general prosperity, and, third, the shifting of the field of battle from plant to legislative hall."

J. Lewis Benton, general secretary of the association, presented a report of a survey which he had made of general business conditions. It showed industry "a shade more favorably situated than it was a year ago," despite the fact that several individual industries reported recessions from their position last year.

The regular meeting of the association was preceded by a special open shop session, to which attendance was limited to representatives of member companies, executives of co-operating industrial associations and specially invited guests. The report of the open shop committee was read by B. L. Worden of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, chairman.

The open shop has gained in the newspaper field, according to the report, 800 English language daily papers now being printed in open shops as against about 500 so printed in 1920.

Open shop gains in the printing trade also were reported.

HEADS SAFETY COUNCIL

SPRINGFIEELD, Mass. (AP)—Donald G. Vaughan was announced today as manager of the Springfield Safety Council to succeed Lloyd A. Blanchard, who resigned to become executive director of the Governor's committee on street and highway safety. Mr. Vaughan is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1925.

MOTORS-RADIO AGREEMENT IS PUT IN EFFECT

$10,000,000 Combine Said to Mean Period of Expansion in Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Linking of financial and radio interests in a new organization sponsored by companies with total assets of about $2,000,000,000, and which in Wall Stret circles was said to foreshadow a vast program of expansion in the radio field, has just been announced here.

The new organization, General Motors Radio Corporation, which has recently been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, is backed by General Motors Corporation, which will have the controlling inetrest; Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

In a statement announcing the pooling of interests in a radio subsidiary, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, said that his organization proposed to "enter the radio business in a large way."

"Not only do we believe that there is a great opportunity for the development of the radio business as an adjunct to the automobile," he continued, "but the radio field in general is one that is closely related to the automobile and electric appliance business in which General Motors is engaged."

General Motors will own 51 per cent of the new company's capital stock. The capital stock will consist of 10,000,000 preferred and 1,000,000 common shares of no par value.

"The radio group is to contribute $4,900,000 in cash and grant licenses under all their patents covering radio, sound and picture receiving and reproducing sets for use in homes and automotive vehicles," Mr. Sloan said. "General Motors Corporation is to subscribe $5,100,000 in cash and assume the management of the enterprise.

"The Radio Corporation of America will continue independently, as heretofore, both as to the manufacture and distribution of its products and the General Motors Radio Corporation will develop its business along separate lines. The Radio Corporation and the General Motors Corporation will co-operate to make the new arrangement a success."

Referring to the radio in its relation to automobiles. Mr. Sloan said that the new Cadillac and LaSalle cars have been designed for radio installation and that thousands of installations have already been contracted for by dealers.

"As quickly as possible the same facilities will be available for other makes of General Motors cars," he added.

The board of directors of the new corporation includes: John Thomas Smith, vice-president and general counsel of General Motors Corporation, chairman; R. J. Emmert, president of General Motors Radio Corporation; Gen. James G. Harbord, president of Radio Corporation of America; John L. Pratt, vice-president of General Motors Corporation; Andrew W. Robertson, chairman of the board of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; David Sarnoff, executive vice-president of Radio Corporation of America; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president General Motors Corporation; Gerard P. Swope, president of General Electric Company, and C. E. Wilson, vice-president of General Motors Corporation.

Revenue Men Ask Higher Standards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The need for raising the standard of qualifications for federal revenue agents was emphasized by representatives of that branch of the service at a hearing held by the Personnel Classification board in connection with the classification of field employees of the Government.

The importance of raising the standards for entrance into the work of agent or auditor was brought out. The Government, it was said, will not obtain good results by employing a man with meager accounting experience.

To enable the board to understand the character of the work done by agents, samples of tax returns were filed, its significance being indicated by the fact that in the New York district alone the taxes collected through government agents' efforts amounted to $45,000,000 last year.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
A FARCICAL MYSTERY
"The CREAKING CHAIR"
LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

PLYMOUTH EVES. AT 8:20 POP. $2 MAT. TOM'W
W. R. KANE, INC., PRESENTS
Grant Mitchell IN "The Whole Town's Talking"
By JOHN EMERSON & ANITA LOOS WITH A SPLENDID COMPANY

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Eves. (Except Sat.) 50c to $2.50

HOLLIS TONIGHT AT 8:25 $2 MAT. TOM'W
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GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
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Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 39 St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.
Many Waters
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"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
JUNE MOON
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Great Britain.
2. Blue.
3. (1) $809; (2) Lithuania with $4.
4. A mountain stream.
5. 750 miles an hour.

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When you Houseclean, have your pillows Louttit-Laundered, too — freed from their bountiful accumulation of dust and dirt.
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COURT TO DEFINE ACTUAL POWERS OF RADIO BOARD

Schenectady Allocation Case, Point at Issue, Has Important Bearing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission's authorities and powers have been brought before the Supreme Court. The event occurred when the high court granted a writ of certiorari to reconsider the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the WGY case, a station owned by the General Electric Company.

The case not only will define the commission's powers, but will probably determine whether its reallocation of wavelengths shall be maintained or a new era of upset conditions ensue. It involves a decision of the commission denying application of WGY at Schenectady, N. Y., for full-time use of its 790-kilocycle channel. The Court of Appeals set aside the commission's decision. The commission asked the Supreme Court to review the case, which it has now agreed to do.

The commission's counsel at the same time took the unusual procedure of asking for a writ of mandamus or prohibition against the justices of the District Court of Appeals in the same radio case. The commission's counsel is now directed by the Supreme Court to file a brief covering the court's jurisdiction over the radio commission.

The man who finally fought a radio case into the Supreme Court where fundamental questions of national policy relating to the newest of the arts can be settled is Bethuel M. Webster Jr., general counsel of the commission. The name of the young Harvard graduate, who is still in his early twenties, is associated on the commission's brief with that of the former general counsel, Louis G. Caldwell, acting as special counsel.

Mr. Webster maintains that if station WGY is able to thwart the commission's allocation, then other stations can force re-assignments, with possible ultimate breakdown of the intricate pattern of channels that now exists.

When the commission made its original decision denying WGY full time, it took the position that the General Electric Company was not entitled to a hearing unless it applied for a first zone channel, the 790 kilocycle cleared channel having been assigned to the far western states of the fifth zone. The order of the Court of Appeals had the effect of depriving the fifth zone of a cleared channel, reducing the total number of such channels to 39 and in part invalidated the commission's reallocation embodied in general order 40, which equalized cleared channels between the five zones as required by law.

Several other radio cases are crowding behind this one to be heard by the Supreme Court, involving many of the legal and engineering questions underlying all regulation of communication by radio, and now certain to be taken up by the grant of the present certiorari petition.

Other matters are involved in the present case. The commission contends the District Court of Appeals had no power to assess costs against the commission. It contends that the court's judgment is "arbitrary and capricious, based on conclusions of fact which are refuted by undisputed evidence."

Business Pledged to Peace Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Organized American business "welcomes the earnest efforts at agreements that would justify the reduction of armaments within reasonable limits," Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared in an address to the board at its meeting here.

"Business has also been declared in favor of American adherence to the World Court in order to obtain a determination of questions before they become inflamed to potential conflict," he continued. "We believe that American welfare is peculiarly dependent upon maintenance of peaceful industry throughout the world. In this connection we condemn any effort to make a partisan issue of an economic fundamental like the flexible tariff."

Mr. Barnes sees in the flexibility feature of the tariff evidence of good faith before the world and willingness to correct inequalities and injustices. "To destroy this feature or to render it ineffective by subterfuge would invite ill-will and discrimination that might reach to every American fireside," he declared. "The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will continue to press in every fair and open manner for the effectiveness of the flexibility feature in national tariff legislation."

Officer in Charge of British Airship R-101

MAJ. G. H. SCOTT Acme

Aeronautic Expert, Who Handled Aircraft on Its Maiden Voyage.

British R-101 Found 'Very Satisfactory'

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP)—Taking advantage of perfect flying weather, the British dirigible R-101 made a 300-mile trial flight over southeastern England. Major G. H. Scott, British aeronautic expert who commanded the R-101, said the flight had been "very satisfactory."

"The whole handling of this big airship proved much easier than we hoped," he said. "The noise of the engines was very slight in the passenger cars, it was very comfortable indeed. We passed over Buckingham Palace, Westminster, then over the city and straight back home. The ship handled very well and answered her controls with the greatest ease. We went easy at first and worked up to something over 50 miles an hour. We will have the speed trials later."

The airship made an average speed of 55 miles an hour, covering the 300 miles in 5 hours and 34 minutes. Experts had disputed about the speed of which she is capable, most of them maintaining that the best she can do is much less than the 85 miles an hour for which she was designed.

One novel feature of the cruise was a parachute drill, corresponding roughly to lifeboat drill aboard an ocean liner. This was held at an altitude of 2000 feet.

After the R-101 had completed her trial flight, it was announced that the other giant dirigible R-100 was now finished and ready for trials.

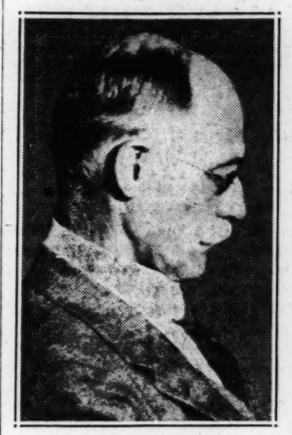
NEED IS FOUND FOR LEADERSHIP IN RECREATION

(Continued from Page 1)

ous business of having a good time, and they are being encouraged more and more to enter into the fun and freedom of neighborhood play-hour programs.

"What do you do when you don't have to?" was the intriguing subject of an address by Otto T. Mallery, president of the Playground Association of Philadelphia. "Small we try to buy self-forgetfulness with some empty diversion, or shall we seek to store our spare hours with enduring treasures?" the speaker asked. Speaking of a family which was always able to find wholesome activity to occupy its leisure hours, from youngest to eldest, he said, "These friends are gathering riches of mind during leisure hours. When they do not have to do anything they do what they love. Whether music or observation of nature, they know what they want and gather it into their inner consciousness. Stocks may fall or kingdoms, but their leisure hours stand serene. Each has a hobby that grows with the years, while the spirit grows with it.

He Sees What It Means for Children to Play



JOSEPH LEE

President Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Find a Sally in the Alley

"In subways and commuters' trains we are accustomed to seeing rows of faces untrammeled by any expression. We are told that nothing outside themselves interests them except the stock market, baseball scores and tabloid pictures. Did our friends when young have inspiring recreation leaders and mothers in quest of golden hours?

"Quite different were the inhabitants of an ugly little blind alley which was blocked off last summer as a play street. They seemed to have no recreation resources. While the children played in the alley under recreation leaders, the parents looked on passively from the steps. Gradually some parents were drawn in. The ex-sailor made a model of a pilgrim church for the pioneer village. The Jew, who for years has been ostracized by the street, became so useful in getting up the pageant that he had to be put on the parents' street committee. The crossest old woman on the street became agreeable while unscrambling the children for the grand costume parade.

"The alley parents came to life. Their insulation from one another was burned out by the glow of play. They became a circuit of live wires. When the Mayor offered to move the playground to an attractive park near by the parents united in opposition. One said, 'We want the play right under our noses where we can get into it.'

"These people were like logs in an open fireplace. They looked inert but when lighted they glowed."

BANK OF ENGLAND GOLD

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Reports from London bullion brokers today stated that the Bank of England has obtained about $4,000,000 in gold in the open market.

Quiet Is Restored in Peasant Party by Resignation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It is hoped here that the resignation of the Minister of Finance, Mihai Popovitch, which has been accepted by the Premier, Juliu Maniu, with the approval of the Cabinet will terminate the conflict which suddenly arose in the National Peasant Party after the election of the new regent. This political group is composed of two distinct parties, the Nationalists from Transylvania and the Peasant Party of the old kingdom. While in opposition it was easy to preserve harmony, but now when the party controls the state jealousies and ambitions have created friction.

The Minister of Justice, Gregore Junian of the peasant faction felt offended that as the chief of Judge Saratseanu, who was chosen regent, he was not consulted and protested that the new regent is brother-in-law of the Minister, Mr. Popovitch. So, in order to satisfy his insurgent colleagues and to completely remove all appearances of back-door connections between the regency and the Government party, Mr. Maniu consented to the withdrawal of Mr. Popovitch.

It is generally believed that in view of the needs of the country and the ever-improving position of the Government, the National Peasant Party will avoid any serious internal quarrel.

SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK

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Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
Lge. Can 21c

Friend's Baked Beans
Lge. Can 24c

Marshmallow Fluff
Lge. Can 21c

Rich's Cocoa
8-oz. Can 23c

SWEET MUSTARD PICKLES Howard's Jar 29c
RICHMOND PEACHES Large Can 21c
MAYONNAISE 3½-oz. Jar 8c 8-oz. Jar 19c Pt. Jar 37c
RICHMOND TOILET TISSUE 6 Rolls 25c
ASSORTED CARAMELS Lb. 29c
FELS-NAPTHA SOAP 4 Bars 22c
EVAPORATED APRICOTS Lb. 29c

Your Choice of All Kinds
6 Cans 49c
A Nationally Advertised Product

Pure Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
3 Tall Cans 25c
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Ready To Fry—They Are Delicious
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Preserves Pure Raspberry or Strawberry
2 Lb. Jar 43c
Lb. Jar 23c
A FIRST NATIONAL Product

The Modern Kind of Pancake Flour
2 Pkgs. 23c
A Nationally Advertised Product

3 Bars 19c
A Nationally Advertised Product

A Measuring Cup Given With Each Can
Lb. Can 23c
A Nationally Advertised Product

Smoked in Stockinettes
Short Shank
—average 6 lb. each
Lb. 20c
A Nationally Advertised Product

JAM
Delicious Raspberry or Strawberry
4 Lb. Jar 63c
2 15½ oz. Jars 35c
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Made from Selected Peanuts
Lb. Pail 18c
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100 lb. bag $2.79 Selected Green Mountain Stock
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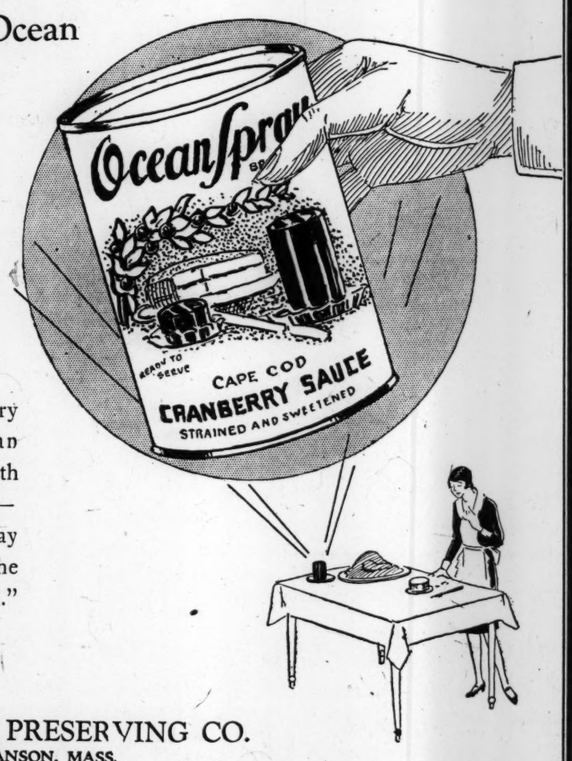

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife—delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

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salads ------ icings
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and hundreds of other delightful uses

Delicious Chocolate Frosting
made better with
Rich's INSTANT Sweet Milk Cocoa
IT'S COOKED

The Real Milk Cocoa Flavor

"As Good as Friend's Beans"

AND now this delicious Mince Meat—made as New Englanders like it for pies and turnovers, with plenty of meat and suet. It's the real old-fashioned kind, ready for use the instant you take it from the can, without fuss or bother. Clean, pure, and good, from first to last. If you'd like to try this product and can't get it at your grocer's, send to us.

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BRITAIN SEEKS UNION CATALOG FOR LIBRARIES

Annual Meeting of British Library Association Discusses Central Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIGHTON, Eng.—The place of the private library in the national life, the progress toward union cataloguing, and the forging of stronger links between the schools and the libraries were some of the subjects of more than merely local interest which lent animation to the conference of the Library Association when it gathered here recently for its fifty-second annual meeting.

The newly elected president, who gave his address on "A Private Library," is Lord Balniel, heir to the earldom of Crawford and Balcarres and to the famous collection of books and manuscripts gathered together by his family.

A Famous Collection

This collection began with a copy of the "Roman de la Rose," illuminated in 1323 for Christine de Lindesaye, Dame de Coucy, and which accumulated through the centuries, nurtured by the literary and bibliographical tastes of successive generations of Lindsays, until, under the twenty-fifth Earl of Crawford, great-grandfather of Lord Balniel, it had become a great library of rare editions and original manuscripts covering the "whole field of eastern and western literature."

One of the most important subjects discussed at the conference was that of union cataloguing, the achievement of which on uniform lines throughout the kingdom is perhaps the El Dorado of all librarians. The path to it in this country is hedged about with difficulties, owing to the age of many of the libraries which are catalogued according to individual systems not easily lending themselves to amalgamation.

It was good news, therefore, to hear the announcement from Lieut. Col. Luxmore Newcombe, of the Central Library for Students, that a committee has been appointed to organize the making of a union catalogue of the London Borough Libraries and the Guildhall Library. It will be housed at the Central Library for Students and will add enormously to the value of the work that library is doing in the establishment of a quick-working system of inter-borrowing between all libraries who have affiliated themselves with the Central Library for this purpose.

A Central System

This union catalogue will not be the first of such a nature to be attempted in this country, but it will be the first central system from which it will be possible to work a coherent national network of interchange.

Among other union schemes already started were those described by John Ballinger, librarian of the National Library of Wales, who put forward the peculiar culture and language problems of that principality, and by Miss W. M. Gayton, county librarian for Cornwall. It was very forcibly urged by Mr. Ballinger that the pressing necessity of the moment was for a wide regional co-operation among libraries to avoid a check in the development of union cataloguing as a national and international asset. Some definite agreement should, he said, be arrived at now before it was too late.

This point was also emphasized by Sir Frederick Kenyon of the British Museum, who said that the present position of the Central Library for Students, and its particular suitability for leading the way, was mainly owing to the generosity of the Carnegie Trust, and that now it had progressed so far, he considered the moment had come, although he could not speak in any way officially, for the burden to be borne by the Nation. He hoped that before very long the central library would receive a national grant.

Dundee Starts Work on Abolishing Slums

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUNDEE, Scotland—A great housing scheme has been made possible here through the generosity of a native of Dundee, Robert Fleming, who has given £155,000 for the rehousing of the slum dwellers. Some 500 houses are to be built to accommodate about 1500 people at present living in houses condemned as unfit for human habitation. The slums from which they come will be abolished. The rents of the new houses are proportionate to the ability to pay.

The Duchess of York laid the foundation stone of the "Fleming Trust Housing Scheme" recently. The founder was present at the ceremony and was later honored by the city when he was made a burgess in the Caird Hall. In an interesting speech he recalled the Dundee of his boyhood when he launched out on a business career at the age of 13 years, over 70 years ago.

Lord Provost High expressed the gratitude of the town to Mr. Fleming, who, he said, has enabled the town to work out its economic salvation. The scheme was so skillfully conceived and financed that it would go on for all time on its beneficent course.

BELGIUM PLANTS TAXED AS 'DE LUXE'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Belgian horticultural situation is showing signs of recovery. In 1919 the outlook was not hopeful. The American and Russian markets were lost to Belgium, and Germany, who was their chief customer, forbade the importation of plants on the ground that they were "articles de luxe."

This situation continued until 1923, when Germany again opened her frontiers, and the horticultural region of Ghent began to revive, and to make rapid strides toward a renewed prosperity, as the following figures show: In 1919 the exports amounted to 8,524,071 francs, in 1926 to 61,122,562 francs, and in 1928 to 105,862,745 francs. The increased trade with countries having appreciated exchanges has compensated for the loss of the American market.

SYRIA SETTLES 10,000 REFUGEES IN TWO YEARS

High Commission Finally Received Help From Anson Phelps Stokes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In the year 1921 the situation of 1,000,000 Russian refugees, scattered throughout Europe and China, was deplorable. The refugees were for the most part destitute and unable to travel in search of employment and constituted a very heavy charge on the countries into whose territories they had penetrated. In June of that year the Council of the League of Nations invited Dr. Nansen, as High Commissioner, to endeavor to find a solution of the problem.

In September, 1923, the Council of the League of Nations requested the High Commissioner to undertake the care of some 300,000 Armenian refugees in the Near East who were in a similar position to that of the Russian refugees.

60,000 Refugees Independent

During the last four years it has been possible for more than 60,000 refugees to become independent as a result of the direct efforts of the High Commission and the International Labor Office. Those refugees have been placed all over the world, but the major portion of them have been settled in France on industrial and agricultural contracts. A sum of 1,000,000 francs was advanced by the French employees to enable the refugees to take advantage of these contracts. Besides this, about 2000 refugees have been established successfully in France as metayers (tenant farmers) on advances made to them by the High Commission.

A very gratifying measure of success has attended the efforts of the High Commission for the settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria. Within two years of the invitation of the mandatory authority to cooperate in the solution of the problems presented by the presence of some 90,000 Armenian refugees (of whom 40,000 were existing under the most precarious conditions in the refugee camps of Aleppo, Alexandretta and Beyrouth), no fewer than 10,000 of those refugees are in course of establishment in agricultural and urban settlements.

Another Emergency

In May, 1927, the High Commission was faced with another emergency; the Turkish Government issued a decree that some 3500 Russian refugees remaining in Constantinople should leave Turkey unless they obtained Soviet citizenship or Turkish nationality. The latter alternative presenting great difficulties for the refugees, urgent measures of evacuation were undertaken by a scheme elaborated by the Assistant High Commissioner, Major Johnson.

It is especially worthy of note that in these circumstances the High Commission would have been faced with a well-nigh insoluble problem had it not been for the benevolent intervention of Anson Phelps Stokes, who stepped in in an emergency, and in a remarkably short space of time raised the sum of $100,000 from numerous American organizations. This generous assistance enabled the High Commissioner to meet the expenditure necessary for evacuation of about 2000 Russian refugees from Turkey.

In spite of the above progress, the refugee problem still remains a question of international justice, as Mrs. Julia Loomis, representing the American Society for Relief of Russian Exiles, stated in a speech she made during the recent meeting of the advisory committee of private organizations for refugees under Dr. Nansen's chairmanship.

Dutch Office Gives Information to All

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A world clearing house of information at The Hague, known as the International Intermediary Institute, was given a good deal of prominence in the help it was able to give the recent reparations conference there. The institute was founded at The Hague in 1918, with the object of supplying information on questions of international importance, either on international law, Dutch and foreign law and jurisprudence, or on economic and statistical data and commercial policy.

Such information is furnished free of charge, except in cases where the bureau cannot itself supply the information desired, and resort has to be made to its correspondents abroad, when the clients must pay expenses.

The institution has been described as a "world clearing house for scientific, political, juridical, economic and statistical information."

The plan met with a cordial reception in the Netherlands, and leading merchants and manufacturers, insurance companies, shipowners, bankers and growers of colonial product furnished the necessary money to start the institute on its way, subscribing an initial capital of nearly $100,000. The Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, as a mark of appreciation, presented a building in the center of The Hague, as well as the sum of $120,000.

New Germany Likes Lighter Reading

Plays, Too, Show Joy in Pleasant Side of Life—'Happy Ending' Popular

By HOWARD SIEPEN

II

Berlin

THE German people are showing a very natural desire, a great fondness for more pleasing food for thought. They manifest a wish to read and hear of the kindlier side of life rather than of the intensely serious, speculative, depressing. They show a desire for the written and spoken word and moving picture which appeal to the nobler qualities in man; to kindness, chivalry, courage, honesty, joy and wit. Having gained a new freedom of thought after attaining nation-wide freedom, the German has stripped off the belief that only the highly intellectual and the serious can appeal to an educated mind. His appreciation of the lighter, more joyous side of life always has been his but it had been held down by the belief in intellectualism and thus was starved.

Since there was a dearth of German reading material and plays meeting the requirements for a different kind of literature, books and plays of countries where this trend of thought had been cultivated soon were much in demand in Germany. It was as if a dam had been broken, permitting a flood of water to flow over a parched land. Galsworthy, Jack London, Joseph Conrad, plays like "Artisten" became popular overnight in Germany.

But, above all, it was the American film which cultivated in the masses a new trend of thought, supplying them with the food they had been lacking. Here, virtue triumphed over evil; here, the hero was a good man and defeated the villain; here, the people acted simply and were capable of manifesting childlike joy; here, was simplicity of thought and action and no more psychological problems. These qualities broke through the shell of intellectual training, showing remarkably little resistance on its part to such thoughts. They went straight to the heart of the people, who were even no longer ashamed to show they could be stirred by such simple ideas and actions. The "happy end," finally, was what the German, unconsciously perhaps, had been longing for, but which had been withheld from him because it had long been considered a concession to a childlike thought wholly unworthy of intellectual training. It was accepted with striking readiness and joy, confounding all beliefs about the seriousness of German thought. The people went home after films of this kind as happy as children, feeling better and more content.

Books of Various Sorts

An equally characteristic illustration of the change of thought in Germany is the display of books in the window of the average German bookstore. The deeply serious books no longer predominate. There are countless books on travel, adventure, animal life, sports, games, gymnastics; books containing beautiful portraits of children, illustrations of foreign cities and architecture. There is a host of lighter novels, but only a very few flighty ones among them. Naturally, too, there are serious books, but they are not so much in evidence.

The trend of thought toward the lighter and more pleasing in literature by no means has destroyed the Germans' literary taste. Their good education, their natural inclination to think intelligently, their ability to appreciate a serious book or play have been preserved and enable them to distinguish between the literary valuable and worthless, between the witty and flighty, the friendly and the sentimental-melodramatic. They reject whatever is stupid or absurdly sentimental as "Kitsch," for which expressive German word there is no accurate English translation.

Always Enjoys Thinking

The German still enjoys a serious play, a good opera, a book that causes him to think. There are few people in the world who appreciate Shakespeare and the other classics as deeply as the Germans. There are few people who command such immense literary knowledge. Almost every town in Germany has its theater, and most of these theaters are excellent. Much, too, is demanded of the acting. There is also a continual experimenting with new scenery on the stage. The German press, moreover, supplies its readers with reading material of a high quality. The newspapers can do this because it is appreciated. The German's fondness of matter-of-fact investigation has produced a new kind of literature, viewing events in an unsentimental, unromantic way and describing them in a straightforward manner wholly devoid of convention. Thus a detached point of view is attained. Only too often, however, the straightforwardness of speech is used as a pretext to discuss the unpleasant, which has led to a lowering of standards in a section of literature.

The balancing of German thought by the development of a lighter side is proving of genuine benefit to the people.

[This is the second of four articles on manifestations of changing aspects in modern German thought. The next will appear tomorrow.]

SOVIET INDUSTRY SEEN AT BEST IN BAKU OIL FIELDS

Tankers Lining the Caspian Shore Indicate Increasing Trade of Huge Monopoly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAKU, Azerbaijan — This capital of the Azerbaijan Republic, located on the southern side of a tongue of land which projects into the Caspian Sea, is one of the largest oil centers in the world. Sixty-two per cent of the petroleum of the Soviet Union comes from the wells in various regions around the city, and the Azneft—the state oil trust which directs the Baku wells—has in its employment almost 50,000 workers. The harbor of Baku is full of barges and tankers which carry oil to Astrakhan and further up the Volga, while the petroleum products designed for export pass through a pipe line which cuts across the Caucasus, from Baku on the Caspian Sea to Batum on the Black Sea.

Baku possesses one characteristic of most oil towns: it is expensive. The izvoschik at the station holds out for four rubles ($2) as the charge for a comparatively short ride to the hotel. In the roof-garden restaurant of the city's leading hotel, one pays a ruble and 65 kopecks (about 90 cents) for a modest omelette, with other prices in proportion.

But apart from the high cost of living, Baku has little in common with the atmosphere of the usual oil center. The city is quite old, in striking contrast with most American oil towns, and one has only to go a little distance off the lively, bustling main streets to enter the maze of narrow, winding streets and alleys where the Azerbaijan Tartars live. Then the elements of speculation and competition, which must have been very much in evidence in pre-war times, when more than 200 companies, big and small, struggled for a place in the sun in the Baku oil lands, have now been eliminated. The whole organization of the oil industry is now concentrated in the hands of a single company, the Azneft.

Example of Socialized Industry

The oil wells of Baku represent one of the best exhibits which the socialized industry of the Soviet Union can show. As a general rule, while the quantity output of Russian industry is above the pre-war figure, the quality of production is low and the overhead costs are abnormally high. In Baku, on the other hand, costs of production have been lowered; up-to-date methods are being used to obtain better grades of oil products; and kerosene is one of the few industrial products which is relatively inexpensive. K. A. Rumyantsev, the head of the Azneft, gave the writer the following summarized account of the achievements and prospects of the Baku oil industry:

"During the present year, ending on Oct. 1, we are getting 8,878,000 tons of oil, as against 7,384,000 tons in 1913. Next year the output will amount to 10,000,000 tons, and by 1933 we shall produce 16,000,000 tons. Our oil resources and our prospective appropriations for new drilling are ample to insure this increase of output. We are now exporting about 2,500,000 tons of oil, and this figure will double by 1933.

Reclaiming from Caspian

"Among the technical improvements which we have introduced during the last few years I should emphasize the general introduction of rotary drilling, which cuts the cost of producing a ton of oil by almost two-thirds, the electrification of the industry, which is now practically complete, and the adoption of the cracking process which makes it possible to obtain larger quantities of the more valuable petroleum products in the process of refining. For instance, we now turn 5.8 per cent of our raw oil into benzine, as against 1.4 per cent in 1913."

A trip through the oil fields in the vicinity of the city affords tangible evidence of the progress which is being achieved. One finds a rich oil-bearing area of some 600 acres which was reclaimed from the Caspian Sea before the war but only began to yield oil after the revolution. The Azneft is planning to drain more land, now under water, where investigation reveals the presence of oil. New wells are being sunk in all the regions around the city; and the amount of new drilling during the last year was stated at about 1,000,000 feet.

Good Housing Provided

It was interesting to observe the efforts of the local trade-union organs to raise labor productivity. In one district there was a black-list of "chronic loafers, drunkards and absentees"; and some unfortunate wight named Samarin had his name written down on this public list and was thus held up to the contempt of his fellow workers. The trade union is also attempting to break the tradition that Azerbaijan Tartar women must cover their faces with the "chadra" or veil. On a wall newspaper which was written out for all the workers to read one noticed the following item:

"Comrades Osman Aga and Nouri Balash, although registered members of the Communist Party, still keep their wives in the chadra. As conscious proletarians they ought to be ashamed of themselves."

The Azneft has done one of the best jobs of providing the workers with new houses that one can find anywhere in the Soviet Union. Going out from the so-called "Black City" a part of Baku which is grimy with the smoke from oil refineries and subsidiary factories, one comes to garden suburbs, with three-room cottages, each designed for a single family, and all built out of the 10 per cent of the profits which the Azneft devotes to improving the living conditions of the workers.

It is very seldom in Russia that one finds workers, or indeed any class of the population living in such comfortable and roomy circumstances. It was generally testified that the provision of this recent housing had greatly raised the standards of cleanliness and hygiene among the workers.

One should not paint Baku as an absolute workers' paradise. Wages are still low; one cannot live very well on an average wage of 80 rubles ($40) a month, even though efforts are made to give the workers essential products at moderate prices through the co-operatives. But the workers' standard of living in Baku was quite low before the war, and in housing at least there has been a great and visible stride forward.

Australia Has Big Dried Fruit Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — For the year ended June 30, 1929, the quantity of dried fruits produced in Australia was a record. The fifth annual report of the Dried Fruits Control Board said that the estimated production for the year 1928-29 was 70,000 tons, as compared with 31,850 tons for 1927-28, when the yield was materially reduced in consequence of damage done by frost.

The sales of Australian sultanas in London for 1927-28 showed a marked decline on the figures for the previous year—11,097 tons, as compared with 2815 tons. There was also a reduction in the average prices realized, but this was largely due to the inferior quality of the fruit in consequence of the frost lamage. For the 1928-29 harvest it is expected that exports to Great Britain will reach 50,000 tons, which will establish a new record in exports. The quantity shipped up to June 30, 1929, was 33,159 tons. Only 586 tons of currants were shipped to Great Britain for the year, also on account of frost damage.

To preserve the trade that has been built up with Canada in the last few years the board deemed it expedient to send the major portion of the exportable surplus of currants to that Dominion. It is confidently expected that, as a result of the appointment of R. A. Haynes as commercial representative in Canada, every effort will be made to exploit this market to its utmost capacity, in order to dispose of the record surplus that will be available this year.

Housing Area Plans Community Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Plans for the establishment of a community center in connection with the Wilbraham Road Estate in Manchester have been furthered by the formation of an association and a constitution on nonsectarian lines.

Prof. J. L. Stocks is chairman of the organization, which is functioning in the interests of a community of about 8000 persons, now settled on this new estate of 2000 homes, which were constructed by the municipal authorities.

At a meeting of the association Professor Stocks said that they were trying to do away with the theory that people, when they got home from their work in the evenings, merely collapsed between the four walls of their dwelling places, blindly accepting that they had no connection with the neighbors next door.

"We have faith," say the promoters of the scheme, "that we shall make of the community hall a visible and abiding center for all that interests all of us. We shall have lectures, concerts, community gatherings, whist drives, dances and other functions and festivities."

Proposed Public Park in R. L. S. Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The Robert Louis Stevenson country round Swanston, at the foot of the Pentland Hills, may be acquired as a public park by the City of Edinburgh. The proposal was made at a recent meeting by Wilson McLaren, a councillor, who asked the town council to consider acquiring as a Pentland park the farm of Swanston and the hillsides Caerketton and Allermuir.

The area extends to about 800 acres, and is within easy distance of Edinburgh. Few cities can boast of such beautiful and unspoiled hill country within their borders. Stevenson spent many happy days at Swanston Cottage, which was the family summer home. The little hamlet lying so picturesquely at the foot of Caerketton is still as he knew it, and the cottage of the "Roarin Shepherd" stands as it did in his day. The place is full of romance, and it is generally conceded that it would be a wise step if the town council could take it over and preserve it for the city.

Bureau of American Department Stores in Paris Is World Guide

Anything You Want to Know Is There to Be Had, and It Costs Just Nothing at All, to Astonishment of Parisians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Incredible as it seems, there is a place in this city which charges nothing for its remarkable services. You can go there and obtain a ticket to Siam, a governess for your child, flowers for a steamer, a carrier pigeon, or any information—theoretically, at least—about anything in the world. You pay for what you order, but for the execution of it there is not a sou or cent to pay. It is an American innovation.

Eighteen great department stores of the United States have clubbed together and produced this "Service Aimcee" (A. M. C.). A bureau has been opened in the Rue Daunou with a staff of 10, and a capable person with an apparently inexhaustible supply of facts, Mme. de Wardener, in charge.

You enter and believe for an instant that you must be in a section of the new Decorative Arts Exhibit, where modern architect and interior decorator have been allowed to experiment to their hearts' content. Scarlet, nickel, glass bombard you, but the effect is not displeasing. The walls are ivory toned, the leather seats are red, and nickel trimmings skirt the long information bureau. Indirect lighting spreads along the room and carries you upstairs.

On the second floor the same colors are repeated, clean and brilliant. A dozen desks are irregularly ranged across the floor and comfortable chairs are available. Writing paper is free, all the latest editions of American newspapers from those cities where the supporting department stores are situated, are on file, and even ice water is liberally supplied. The phrase "all American conveniences" might supplant the usual "all modern conveniences" for this American center in a foreign capital. Return on this expensive investment comes through good will and personal publicity on the part of those to whom service has been freely rendered.

Mme. de Wardener told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that letters of appreciation had already been numerous. Individuals return to the United States and send in letters either to her or to the stores.

Some of her experiences have been difficult, others amusing, but in her opinion the useful help given the innumerable people who have crowded the office during the summer rush months proves the wide benefits of the work undertaken. Hardly an imaginable request exists which would puzzle her staff. Somehow, somewhere, the desired information would be found, or the service asked for completed. This is the rule, and the rule allows only a very rare exception.

The Aimcee's bureau is the only one maintained in Europe, but its scope covers the world. From a hotel in Tokio to a restaurant in Rome, from an address of a carpet dealer in Albania to a seller of oranges in Spain, from buying for you a theater ticket to any show in Paris to reserving your seat on a train for London to Edinburgh—nothing is impossible for this extraordinary bureau.

South Africans Seek to Elect Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—A resolution urging that the next Governor-General of South Africa should be a South African citizen was carried at a recent party congress of Cape Nationalists held at Ceres.

Mader van Niekerk, Mayor of Prieska, said that such an appointment would go far toward removing whatever friction still marked the relations between the two white races in the country. He felt that such distrust as had existed in the past had been caused mainly by fear—apprehension lest the British connection be used as a means for furthering British domination in South Africa.

"I think racial amity in this country will be best served when citizens of both white races feel they have the right to aspire to the highest post in the land," said Mr. van Niekerk.

"Last year's Congress decided to stand by the status of South Africa as we know it today and as a faithful member of the Nationalist Party I abide by that decision.

"I feel I can readily abide by it if there is not the slightest suspicion of differentiation between the two races. If this point of difference of one race looking across the seas for a figure to fill the highest post in this country is removed, then I feel we will arrive at the idea of the complete amity."

EX-EMPRESS ZITA TO LIVE IN BELGIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The ex-Empress Zita, wife of the former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has decided to take up her residence in Belgium in the near future, and is now engaged in placing four of her children at school. They will reside with a friend of the ex-Empress Zita and attend day schools.

The date is not yet fixed for the final settling of the ex-Empress in Belgium, but it is probable that she and her son, the Prince Otto, will arrive this month, and the Prince will enter the University of Louvain for next year's course.

Big Tax Reduction Planned in Vienna

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Treasurer of the city of Vienna has announced a reduction of municipal taxes varying from 20 per cent to 60 per cent and a 25 per cent raise of the doles for 40,000 paupers.

These measures mean another move toward understanding between the Socialists, who are governing the city, and the state government, representing the bourgeois and agrarian majority of the country.

The two most important tax reductions concern motor transport and advertising. Owners of automobiles with less than seven horsepower will save from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of their expenses, while advertising will be subject to merely two-thirds the rate paid at present. The social welfare tax and the entertainment tax are to be lowered by 30 and 40 per cent respectively.

Reduction of the tourist room and luxury food tax—by 25 and 20 per cent—will be granted, however, only to those who can prove that they have used the amounts saved for improving their hotel or restaurant equipment.

The above measures have been adopted, it is said, with a view to stimulating business in general, to fostering building activities and raising the standard of living for the poorer classes. This could not be done at an earlier date because of the unfavorable state of the city's finances.

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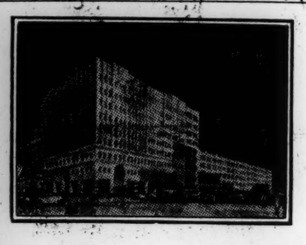
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BOULDER POWER GRANTS AWAIT NEW STATE LAWS

Temporary Permits Advised for Full Output Subject to Later Allocations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Allocation of power from Boulder Dam should be made not with reference to local interests but with regard to the national interests, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, told representatives of the companies which have applied for power, at a meeting held in the reclamation division of the Department of the Interior here.

Some of the applications are indefinite as to the exact amount, but they aggregate far more than the total of power available. However, there is every prospect of the matter being worked out.

"In attempting to make a satisfactory allocation of power or to formulate a contract with all the applicants for the installation and operation of machinery, the department is confronted with the fact that the states have six months in which to determine whether they wish to become purchasers of power and may require a considerably longer time in which to secure legislation to contract for power," it was pointed out by Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation.

Would Limit Number

"It would seem desirable that the agents contracting with the Government be limited in number and that the contract be of such character that applicants for small quantities or applicants that do not know the amount of power required, should do this under arrangements with the operators of the power plant, in accordance with allocations and conditions fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. This would avoid delay and make it possible to obtain appropriations at this session of Congress."

Two applicants, the Metropolitan Water District, in conjuntcion with the City of Los Angeles, and the Southern California Edison Company, have indicated their willingness to purchase all power available. The Metropolitan Water District and municipalities under the act have a preference right of purchase to which consideration must be given.

It requires power equivalent to more than one-half the total output for pumping water for domestic purposes. Revenues sufficient to return the cost of dam and power plant exclusive of the $25,000,000 allocated to flood control, the return of which the act provides may be deferred until after the amortization period, can be obtained by contracts for 65 per cent of the power, thus leaving 35 per cent for future allocation.

State Legislation Needed

This is deemed a desirable arrangement by the Commissioner of Reclamation.

Nevada and perhaps other states cannot make valid contracts without amendment of their constitutions. If an appropriation is made for construction by the next Congress it will be five years before the delivery of power can begin. That would give the states requiring it time for additional legislation and better allocations of surplus power can be made than now.

To avoid injurious delay in construction and the necessity of making allocation at this time of all power available, three alternative plans are suggested: (1) That contract be executed with the metropolitan district and the City of Los Angeles for the entire power available, with provision in the contract for release of 35 per cent of the power for the use of the states and other applicants, like the Southern California Edison Company, to whom it may be later allocated by the Secretary, such allocation to be made with due regard to preference rights and the public interest, as the act requires.

Provisional Allocation

2. That contract be executed with the Metropolitan Water District and the City of Los Angeles for 65 per cent of the power available for use by that district, the City of Los Angeles and other municipalities in southern California, with provisions for later allocation of the remaining 35 per cent to the states and other applicants.

3. That contract be executed with the Metropolitan Water District, the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company for the entire power available, the Metropolitan Water District to be entitled to such amount of power as may be necessary to pump water for domestic purposes, with provision in the contract for release of the remaining available power for use of the states and other applicants to whom it may be allocated by the secretary.

Such allocation, Dr. Mead said, would take care of the preference rights of the Metropolitan Water District and other municipalities of southern California and would insure sufficient revenue to meet the minimum requirements of the act. Congress could then make the necessary appropriations for beginning construction without delay.

Rubber Firms Seek Price Stabilization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Negotiations between American rubber manufacturers and British and Dutch rubber producers, looking toward stabilization of the price of crude rubber, have reached a point where a successful agreement may be expected, according to Walter B. Mahony, a director of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Mr. Mahony has just arrived in New York after a series of conferences with rubber officials abroad. He was accompanied by Edgar B. Davis, who holds interests in both the Goodyear and the United States Rubber Companies. F. A. Seiberling, president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association of America, returned home a week earlier.

'The United States," Mr. Mahony said, "is in the position where it uses two-thirds of the production of plantation rubber, but owns less than 3 per cent of the planted area. Our plan, in brief, attempts to effect a basis of co-operation whereby the interests of producers and planters on the one hand and manufacturers on the other can be conserved by avoiding the terrific price fluctuations that have been the bane of the rubber industry for the past 10 years."

Oil Orders Filled Despite Big Strike

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In the face of a strike by drivers for gasoline distributing companies in an effort to win recognition of their union, increased wages and shorter hours, 80 per cent of the normal volume of gasoline and oil is being delivered here and that "all orders are being filled," according to Peter J. Prunty, general sales manager of the Standard Oil Company.

Simultaneously, officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers voiced the opinion that the strikers would be able to obtain their demands without the aid of sympathetic action by drivers in other branches of trucking. Consequently the executive councils of 17 other locals in the city, with a membership aggregating 22,000, postponed action on the sympathetic strike order.

The striking drivers hope that the state labor authorities, who have long recognized unionism, will intervene and influence the large oil companies to recognize the labor organization, it was said in informed circles.

FLYING RADIO PLANT TESTS APPARATUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A flying radio plant has just arrived at Hadley Airport. The airplane, a new Ford tri-motor all-metal craft, owned by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is equipped with two large laboratory benches and several antennæ. It will be used for the development of radio apparatus for aircraft communication from the earliest experimental stages to the final testing of the finished apparatus under actual flight conditions.

There will be two trailing-wire antennæ and two stream-lined vertical rod antennæ mounted on the airplane. In addition, supports have been erected on the wing tips for mounting various types of experimental antennæ. Power will be supplied from generators and storage batteries.

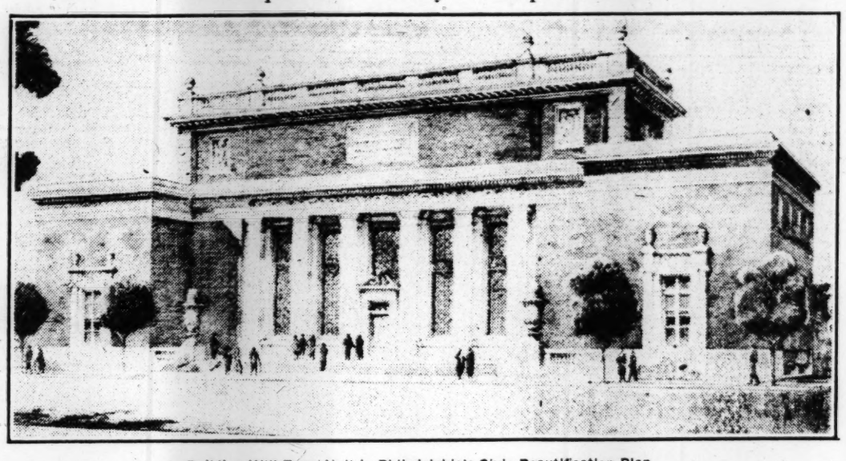
LIBRARIANS STUDY SMALL TOWN NEEDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—To promote the use of county libraries and unified library systems, J. Ferguson, state librarian, recently conducted a tour of northern California in which 25 librarians participated.

The party visited libraries in 12 counties. The trip was considered particularly valuable in giving the librarians a broader view of the book distributing system as it applies to large districts.

Philosophical Society's Proposed Home



Building Will Form Unit in Philadelphia's Civic Beautification Plan.

NATIONAL TRUST TO HOLD BRITISH LAKE DISTRICT

Preservation of Beauty of Region Styled Matter of International Concern

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYDAL, Eng.—The first meeting of the council of the National Trust was held in Grasmere, and Maj. J. W. Cropper, chairman of the Society for Safeguarding the Natural Beauty of the Lake District, presided over the meeting.

All the speakers emphasized the fact that the preservation of the Lake District is not merely a matter of local but of national, or even international, concern. Both for its natural beauties and for its literary associations the Lake District is a national heritage, and it is the duty of the nation to preserve it intact.

Professor Trevelyan said that the National Trust is the only body in existence in this country able to hold land in perpetuity for the benefit of the nation. Referring to the land he had given in Great Laugdale, he said it was his intention that the farms should continue to be worked as farms, and the ground cultivated under conditions which would enable the farmers to make a living out of it. The charm of the English countryside was as much in its tilled fields, its crops and farms, as in its natural beauty, and if that charm was not to be lost, then England must remain an agricultural country.

Sir Arnold Wilson put in a plea for the shepherds and their flocks. The shepherds were probably the earliest dwellers among these hills, and one could not imagine the Lake District without its sheep and its shepherds.

The Bishop of Carlisle, in his vote of thanks to the speakers, reminded the meeting of the many great men who in times past had come to these hills seeking peace and inspiration, and had found it.

Structure to House Treasured Records

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — More than a third of the $2,250,000 fund for the new building and endowment of the American Philosophical Society has been raised and a sufficient amount is in sight to assure beginning of the structure early next year, according to an announcement just made. Dr. Francis S. Dercum, president of the society, has sent a letter to all members stating that 219 members have subscribed and that one non-member has sent a check for $100,000.

The building is to be erected on the Parkway and will form a part of the civic beautification plan, the site having been purchased six years ago by the city at a cost of $1,000,000. The structure will form a depository for many valuable books and records, some of which are being held in the safe deposit vaults of banks and trust companies and some in the present home of the society in Independence Square, which it has occupied since 1789. Several years ago plans were made for a new building in which the books and records could be safely kept and at the same time be placed where they could be available for inspection of the public.

STUDENT MUSICIANS RECEIVE FELLOWSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Sixty-three student musicians have received resident fellowships and 43 extension scholarships in the fields of voice, piano, violin, cello, and composition by the Graduate School of the Juillard Musical Foundation here, following a series of examinations just concluded.

Through the fellowships, the winners may have individual lessons with the artists who comprise the faculty of the school, and study allied subjects of a cultural and technical nature. The extension scholarships provide for study in various schools and conservatories throughout the United States.

FIRST AIR MAIL WINGING ITS WAY FROM ARGENTINA

Direct Service, Buenos Aires to Washington, Cuts Time Two Weeks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first load of air mail direct from Argentina is on its way to the United States and with its arrival will open the world's longest continuous air mail route and cut two weeks off the trip from New York to Buenos Aires.

The event marks the culmination of negotiations begun as long ago as President Hoover's good will trip to South America, and has elicited a statement from the White Hause congratulating Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, President on the first air mail departure from Argentina to the United States. This event occured Oct. 12. Mail was taken from Buenos Aires across South America to Santiago, Chile.

Here it was picked up by the air mail planes flying the west coast route to the Panama Canal. This is the Pan-American Grace Airways which has operated about nine months. Finally the mail, which is now en route will be transferred to machines of the Pan-American Airways and brought into the northern hemisphere, over the regular United States air mail system. The trip from Santiago to Washington is about seven days, so that the capital expects to get its first Argentine air mail some time at the close of this week, or the beginning of next. By boat, the same trip takes three weeks.

The Pan-American Airways already hold air mail contracts from the United States but sought similar contracts for return mail from Argentina. The long awaited contract was signed Oct. 10 for 10 years, with five-year renewal clause.

Mr. Hoover's message to President Irigoyen reveals that the then President-elect actually discussed and urged the proposed air mail route at the time of his Buenos Aires visit. Mr. Hoover's message states:

"On the occasion of the first air mail departure from Argentina to the United Stats, I wish to express my gratification that the hopes and plans for regular communication by air between North and South America, which were the subject of discussion during my very pleasant visit at Buenos Aires last winter, have been consummated. I am sure the north-bound air mail service which you have authorized in connection with our south-bound service, will be the means of developing even more cordial relations between the people of our respective countries."

The Post Office Department, in collaboration with the State Department, is already considering establishment of an American air mail service down the east coast of South America, where there are competing services operated by Europeans. The New York, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires air line is planning to set up such a service, it is understood. At the post office it was said that the department originally planned to extend its present service between Miami, Fla., and Dutch Guiana, in order to afford a connection with those cities along the east coast which are now served by airplanes moving northward out of Buenos Aires.

FILIPINOS TO RENEW INDEPENDENCE MOVE

SHANGHAI, China (AP) — Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, who is now in Shanghai, said that Philippine political leaders believe the time has arrived to reinvigorate the fight for independence.

In announcing that he will be sent to Washington to wage the fight during the December session, President Quezon said the recent vote on the King Amendment had led the Philippine Legislature to undertake a renewed campaign.

Nineteen American Nations Attend New Research Institution in Mexico

Fresh Era Is Noted in the Installation of the Pan-American Organization of Geography and History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A new era of research has begun in the United States with the installation of the new Pan-American Institute of Geography and History just concluded in Mexico City, in the opinion of the members of the 19 American nations who attended.

This first great inter-American society was created at the Sixth Pan-American Congress held in Cuba in March, 1928, at the suggestion of the Mexican delegates who attended. At that time Mexico City was selecteid as the permanent seat of the institution.

The preliminary meeting just concluded has named the directing personnel of the new institution, fixed the quota that each country must pay at $250 per 1,000,000 inhabitants, and has set the first meeting three years hence in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The geographical work of the institution is to be divided into topography, chartography, geodesy, geomorphology, and human geography, ethnography, and historic, biological and economic geography.

Modern History of Americas

The historical work is in two sections. The first includes the study of prehistory, pre-Columbia history, and archæology of America, and the history of the Colonial epoch. Investigations will be made in libraries and archives, especially in Spanish ones, to co-ordinate the information already existing there. There is to be a section of modern history of the Americas, to include the periods of wars of independence from the Old World, and the periods of the independent epochs.

A library and museum to contain books and maps will be formed. An organizing committee of three paid members and a paid secretary exist, including two geographers and two historians. Spain and Portugal alone of European countries have been invited to send honorary delegates to future conferences and to co-operate in the studies, since both countries are closely linked with the western hemisphere and their archives are a rich treasure of material.

Certain definite work has been laid out, including the publication of history and geography of America to be consummated within three years after the first meeting of the institution in Rio de Janeiro in 1932. Another provision is that in 1930 be begun the publication of an American year book of geography and history, and a map of America showing the various routes of communication as completely as possible.

Massip Is President

Dr. Salvador Massip, a graduate of Columbia University in New York City, and geographer of the University of Cuba, was elected president of the institution. Coné de Alfonso Celso, geographer and president of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and History, and Roberto Andrade, historian of Ecuador, were elected vice-presidents. The active director of the institution in Mexico, however, where the permanent seat will be, is Pedro C. Sanchez, for many years chief of the direction of geographical and climatological studies of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, who will be the functioning head.

Dr. William Bowie of Washington, D. C., who represented the United States Department of Commerrce and the National Geographic Society, one of the world's leading authorties on geodesy and author of works on isostacy or the movement of land masses, was elected honorary president of the institution. At his own suggestion, an honorary running mate was picked for him in the person of Dr. J. Toribio Medina of Chile, bibliographer and author of many books on American history.

Situation of Institute

The home of the institute is in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City. An addition is being built to the original building, which will be finished by the end of the year.

As the conference just concluded was a prelimnary organizing meeting no papers were presented, but Dr. William Bowie, one of the three American delegates, outlined the importance of the new scientific society.

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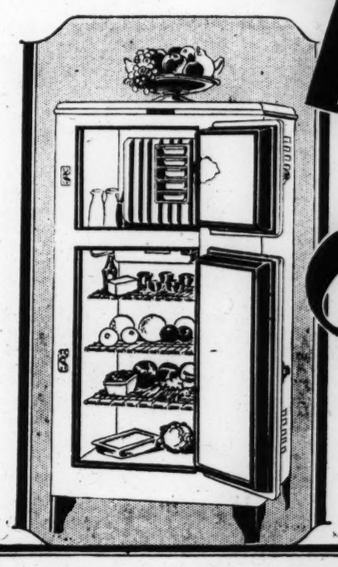

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Pen Women in a Large and Active Association in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

HOW to make the most of their talents, where to get manuscripts accepted, where to look for literary positions, and other questions of interest to writers, are subjects of round-table discussion by members of the Illinois Women's Press Association. These pen women, who include authors, editors, reporters, playwrights, publishers, poets, advertising copy writers, song and musical composers, illustrators, scenario and continuity writers, come together twice each month, first in a business meeting followed by discussion and, second, in a social gathering.

The organization had its beginning back in the days when equal suffrage and temperance were burning questions. Established in Chicago, with Frances E. Willard, temperance leader, as one of its early members, the association is one of the oldest organizations of professional women in the United States.

From Home Economics to Romance

Even though scrap books bulge with newspaper clippings about stories published by representatives of this association, some of the members claim to be doing through their published writings only a "plain, homely service"—such as helping home makers to prepare more palatable food, or to revamp their kitchens, or guiding the troubled young girl to a solution of her personal problems. Mrs. Leona Malek, for instance, under a pen name, writes on home economics for a Chicago paper. She is president of the association.

Other members have found expression in varied fields. Volumes of poetry stand to their credit, and books of fiction. Scenario writers, with plays being reeled in big picture houses, feature writers, publishers, and editors, all find a place at the round table discussions.

A table laden with magazines, books, newspapers, comprising the finished products of the members, helps them to get acquainted with one another's efforts. Membership, which is limited to those who receive remuneration for their labors, thus giving a professional status to the organization, now totals approximately 200.

The continuity writer is the last to be added to the list of eligibles. She composes the little radio speeches. In this new profession, she must please the radio audience, the speaker, the broadcasting station, by writing to the best advantage all that can be spoken in the allotted time.

A Helpful Program

True to professional instinct, the I. W. P. A. has aspired to a publication of its own. For three years the Stylus was its official organ, edited and published by one of its members. This was succeeded by the Quill. Pen Points, the present publication, is a bulletin more or less personal in type. The plans now are to include in Pen Points instructive ideas on writing, tips for new writers on preparing manuscripts, how to construct stories, where to find markets, etc.

Distinguished authors, editors, or special writers who visit Chicago are often invited to speak to the association at its social gatherings. In fact, the program is diversified so as to give each type of literary worker an evening. Thus on one occasion the women will have an outstanding editor talk to them. The following social evening may be turned over to the publishers, etc. In each case free discussion and questions follow the lecture. In the past, James Whitcomb Riley, "Bill Nye," James Lane Allen, Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, and many others have appeared on programs of these pen women.

Famous Associates

Glancing back over the history of this long-established organization, there are revealed several interesting features. At those first early gatherings, when it was still unusual for women to enter the professional world, it is recorded that Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the first woman lawyer of Illinois, editor and publisher of the Legal News, attended the meetings. Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard, editor of the Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ, and Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, editor and publisher, were early members. Alice B. Stockham, a pioneer subscription book publisher, was a generous giver toward a clubhouse used in the '90s.

From other countries came distinguished guests, who enrolled while temporarily living in Chicago. Lady Henry Somerset, a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, came to Chicago to study W. C. T. U. methods. She wrote for the Union Signal. On her return to London she established a publication in the interests of the British Woman's Temperance Union, of which she was president.

The Baroness Alexandra Grippenberg, who published a magazine for women in Finland, became an honorary member when she visited Chicago in 1888. The Baroness von Suttner was another European writer who inscribed her name on the organization's roll.

Need of a Home

"Our need just now is a country home or farmhouse, where our members may have a retreat and quiet place in which to write," said Mrs. Malek.

When asked in what practical way this farmhouse could be obtained, Mrs. Malek said that by the law of compensation there were many people who owed much of their success to interviews by writers. "Numerous people who have attained success, have done so in part by means of publicity," she said. "We ought to be able to go to these people and ask them in return to help us buy or build this country home."

Clubrooms of its own, the organization also needs. At one time, the association met in the Chicago Women's Club. Now they have very comfortable rooms in the Fine Arts Building.

A Gifted Social Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A MEMBER of a very old Rumanian family, Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzene is one of the most beloved women in that picturesque country. Her whole time is devoted to social work.

About 15 years ago the Princess formed an association called the Christian Orthodox Association of Rumanian Women, which had for its

Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzene of Rumania, Who Is Devoted to the Educational, Social and Political Advancement of Her Nation and Particularly of Its Women.

object the education and cultural betterment of the people. A surprising amount of work along educational lines has been accomplished by this organization of women. Seven large boarding schools have been started with accommodation for 3000 pupils, children of well-to-do parents.

"With the income derived from these schools," the Princess explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "54 free kindergarten schools have been opened at which 5000 little children of the working classes, ranging in age from five to seven, are being educated."

Casa Femeil

Another remarkable achievement has been the erection of a large building called the "Casa Femeil" or "Women's House." Here there is a popular restaurant at popular prices for the poorer people, where between the opening day on Nov. 15 last and March 31 of this year 2713 lunches and dinners at 1 franc have been provided. For those who can afford to pay more, a meal can be had for 8 francs and at this higher price 4514 meals have been served in the six months, while 7876 meals at 4 francs a head have been supplied to students.

Among the other activities of the Casa Femeii is a library with 1000 readers on its books, and a conference hall in which 60 lectures on all subjects have been held in the last six months.

The Casa Femeii is the first house of its kind in Europe, and at the official inauguration on Dec. 1, Dame Rachel Crowdy, of England, represented the League of Nations.

"Ten years ago," said Princess Cantacuzene, "I started a branch of the National Council of Women in Bucharest, and we began to try to get civil and political rights for women. Up to the present we have not been granted the municipal vote though we have been co-operating on municipal councils. But shortly a law will be passed giving women the municipal vote and the right to stand for the councils."

To Preserve Traditions

Princess Cantacuzene has been the prime mover in all these progressive movements. She is herself one of the few women councilors of Bucharest. She is president of the National Council of Women and vice-president of the International Council and has received several orders in recognition of her public services, including the Great Cross of the Order of Queen Marie of Rumania.

With all her gifts for organization in practical matters, Princess Cantacuzene also has the aesthetic side of her country's life very greatly at heart. Speaking recently on the subject in London she expressed her view that in order to preserve the traditional art of each country, museums of popular art and libraries of popular music should be organized.

Children's Plays a New Motive

HOW soon might not humanity arrive at wisdom if the world were full of ostensible entertainers, who, in reality, administered lofty truths while delighting us with laughter and gay quirks?

To do so is the particular talent of Mrs. Clare Tree Major, with whom readers of this page became acquainted on April 2 of this year, when was published a story about her children's theater.

She is opening the new season for children's drama with a very serious intention, the development in young people of international sympathies and understanding. To this end she has dramatized some of the legends and some of the maturer literature of various countries, and will present to children in New York and regions not very remote, plays illustrating the character traits, emotions, customs, and costumes of Russian, Chinese, German, Dutch, Italian, and Egyptian youngsters.

Hands Across Continents

The season will open on Oct. 19 at the Macmillan Theater, Columbia University, New York, with the production at 10 o'clock in the morning of a Russian fairy tale dramatized by Mrs. Major, and exemplifying Russian gayety and grace and the triumph of the artist's intelligence over seemingly thwarting circumstances. It is called "The Tsarevna and the Seven Bogatire."

"Each costume is correct for its period and locality," said Mrs. Major, as she led this visitor to a wardrobe and took down for her examination one tunic and robe after another, some of which were developed in colors as gay as the blast of trumpets and others of which played with harmonies as plaintive as the balalaika.

"Before each play," continued Mrs. Major, "we give a talk about the people of the country whose life we are depicting, and we present national dances and music."

In the Chinese drama, courtesy, cheerfulness and respect for parents will shine through the diverting scenes. The German children's classic, "Heide," will transport American children into the romantic shadows of Teutonic forest and mountain. Hans Brinker and his comrades will buckle on their skates and glide to windy achievements in Holland. Pinocchio will gather his merry compatriots into whirling adventures under the green-blue skies of Italy; and the Daughter of the Nile will show how past and present, East and West, dark-skinned children and fair-skinned children are, in truth, all playing together on the shore of an ever onrushing, continuous life.

"We are teaching children," Mrs. Major went on enthusiastically, "that 'foreigners' are not funny. First we want to illustrate the resemblances between the sports and codes, the opinions and ambitions of children everywhere, and then we wish to show that the boys and girls of each country have much to offer the boys and girls of the United States. By means of our dramas, they will almost be able to talk this over together, for our young audiences rise in their seats, audibly to praise and condemn the deeds of the characters; to rebuke injustice, vanity and absurdity!"

A Happy Company

Mrs. Major's company is composed at the present time of 11 professional actors and actresses, adults, of course. They travel for a month with one play, meeting engagements made through schools, clubs and private patrons. Their season lasts from October till April, and thus includes six plays. In the company is a scenic artist whose work is full of romance and illusion, and a costume designer who knows how to combine facts with beauty of line and hue. There is no carpenter. Members of the cast set up the scenery, which travels in its own bus.

There is something beautifully stirring about this enterprise. Though the underlying ethical purpose is silently at work leavening the fun, one thinks of the fun and not of the purpose, just as one thinks of the loaf and not of the yeast. The members of the cast, which includes Mrs. Major's daughter, are handsome, happy, eager, and they speak in beautiful voices and melodious cadences. Mrs. Major is a director of ability—which is not always the case, even with so good an actress. The writer watched with delight a rehearsal and the steady pull away from mannerisms and excitability toward simplicity and that so-called "artlessness," which actually is the fine flowering of a mature technique.

H. J. K.

Women's Organizations

MRS. HARRIETTE K. SPARKS, editor of a club department in the Indianapolis Sunday Star, has an article entitled "Club Program a Vitalizing Force in Community" in a recent number of General Federation News.

Mrs. Sparks has had many years of experience in the editing of club news in the newspapers of two widely differing states. Out of her experience has grown a program building contest which she has conducted for the past threee years through her club department in the Star, with the co-operation of the extension division of Indiana University.

"A Program With a Definite Purpose" was the slogan of the 1926-27 and 1927-28 contests. "Make Your Club a Strong Link in the Chain of Federation" was the slogan for the 1928-29 contest. Mrs. Sparks says:

* * *

The contests, which were inaugurated to meet the needs of the clubs of one state, have brought out the fact that programs with a more definite working program is a universal club need. This has been indicated by the universal demand for the folders containing the winning programs in each of the contests that have been financed by the Star and compiled by the writer. Since the first folder was issued in 1926 thousands of requests have come for them or for information regarding the contests. These requests have come from all of the states as well as from Canada and Nova Scotia. The contests were based upon the fact that the program is the reason for the club's existence; that it is the lure to membership and is the source of the ferment that keeps the club alive.

To be a live wire in a community a club must have a program that is definite in purpose, that touches live issues, that invites intelligent discussion and which is shared with the public through properly directed publicity. By means of its various contacts such a club becomes a vitalizing influence in any community.

Mrs. Sparks believes that a survey would show that in a number of clubs organized from 25 to 40 years ago the membership and character of the club has changed entirely, but that the club is working under many of the policies established by its charter members, whose objectives have no place in modern clubdom. In some clubs even the inherited name is a handicap, since it indicates work along a specific line which has long since ceased to be an objective. Quoting again from the article we find the following advice:

* * *

When the modern business man finds that his business methods are lacking in efficiency because they have become obsolete and because he is trying to meet modern conditions with shop-worn business policies, he makes a survey of his busines and reorganizes it to meet the demands of the day.

When a federated club finds that it is slowing up in its efficiency it should do as the business man does—take stock and find where the difficulty is and seek a remedy.

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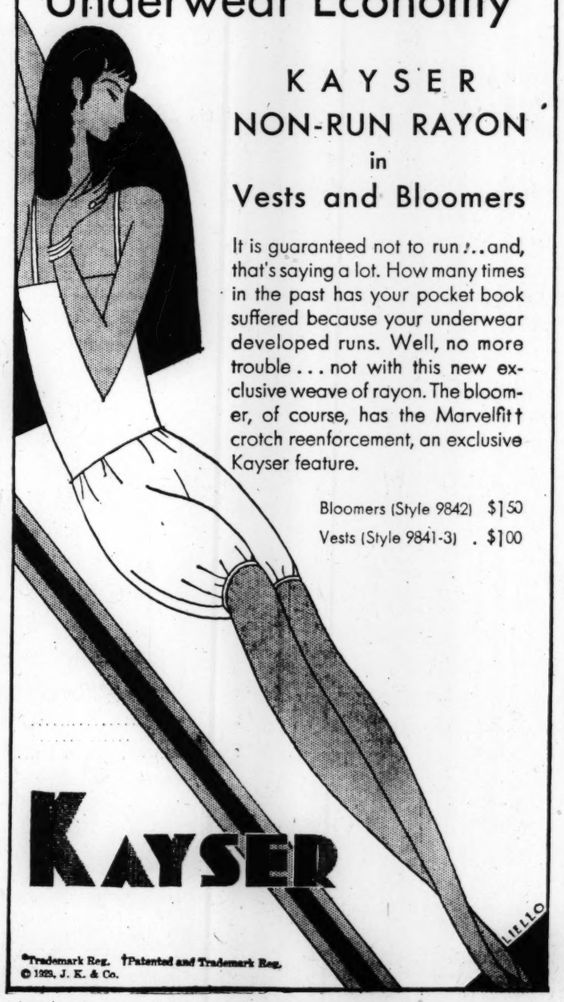

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THE HOME FORUM

When the Three R's Reigned

IT IS actually red, and just about the dull red which the schoolhouse of tradition should be. And just about the right size, for its two small rooms make it seem little. And it is old—more than a century it has stood, in many shapes and colors too, I suppose, just in the bend of a country road. It is not the school which I knew daily in earlier years, but only one which I have known with affection for I need not tell how long. And now at last it stands empty. Its color fades. The windows are nailed over and a rude board bars the door. Yesterday as I passed I saw with a start that it stood directly in the path of that devouring engine of progress, the steam shovel. Ah yes, of course, the country road is becoming a new highway, and they must take out the winding curve which, like the little red schoolhouses, must give way to modernity.

Of course, they need it no more. A mile up the road they have opened the new brick edifice—a community school—which sends forth its shining motorbuses each morning to draw the children from far and near. And now in other bends of the roads throughout the township the little white and yellow and red schools of the countryside will never again re-echo with the childish shouts and the conning of the lessons on the old-time benches.

It is the better way, I know. The old schoolhouse was primitive, not to be tolerated longer in this day of steam shovels. But I cannot let them straighten the road without regrets that spring from memories. And these are the memories of a whole nation, unfading in the tradition of a whole people. Yet they seem the memories of very long ago, now that the little faded building seems to shrink away in the shadow of the imposing and elaborate new home of community education not far beyond. In this shadow it seems suddenly removed to a remote past.

Yet now that this center of so many memories is threatened, the scenes of former days rise all the more vividly before my eyes. In the earliest days I can see the simple frame structure as a mere log cabin, and as crude inside. Stand here with me and look through the open door swinging shakily on leather hinges. You will see no shining modern desks adjusted to the size of the occupant, no pictures and other decorations on the walls, no apparatus of any kind. Only a few rough-hewn benches. Perhaps you would see still more simple and common accommodations (as described by one observer less than a century ago): "A large three-inch plank (if it deserves that name, for it was wrought from half a tree's trunk entirely with the ax) attached to the logs by means of wooden pins, served the whole school for a writing desk." Along one side of the log walls a roomy fireplace would protect those fortunate enough to huddle near, while in somewhat later years a round iron stove in the center would radiate more pervasive warmth.

Shall we step inside out of the cold and listen to the morning lesson of long ago? Amazingly simple is the course of study. The three R's are quite sufficient, and the simplest rudiments of these seem quite adequate. One particularly accomplished master is recorded as asserting, "I can teach slfering, reading, joggerfree, grammar, definitions, and parsin." But he was an exception, at least in most parts of the country. What the course of study lacked in range, however, was partly balanced by the constant intensive pursuit of our elusive English spelling. As Eggleston shrewdly observed in the Hoosier School Master, "The public mind seems impressed with the difficulties of English orthography and there is a solemn conviction that the chief end of man is to learn to spell. . . . It often happens that the pupil does not know the meaning of a single word in the lesson. This is of no consequence. What do you want to know the meaning of a word for? Words were made to be spelled. . . . Hence the necessity for those long spelling-classes at the close of each forenoon and afternoon session of the school, to stand at the head of which is the cherished ambition of every scholar. Hence, too, the necessity for devoting the whole of the afternoon session of each Friday to a 'spelling-match.'"

As for method, so intricate and engrossing in present-day theory, that, too, was cheerfully simple. Crude we should call it with its commands to memorize and recite in mechanical fashion in response to mechanical question. And even more primitive perhaps was what we now call by the formidable term administration. The mere grading of pupils was almost unknown. Within the modest compass of a single room were huddled all ages and stages of proficiency. And one teacher for all.

Can we imagine a demand like that upon any schoolmistress of today? Difficult enough do we regard the preparation for the proper instruction of any one of the nine grades. But our pedagogue of a few decades ago was contentedly unaware of such formal divisions in scholastic progress. He or she took the three R's and a crowd of motley youngsters and proceeded to introduce the one to the other in the most homely and forcible manner possible. Of preparation this dispenser of knowledge had only what the little red schoolhouse could give him, reinforced by a year or two, perhaps, at some eastern academy. But if this teacher's scholastic training was meager, any formal deficiency was more than made up by the many other qualities required. Discipline was rough and ready. A man must match mere physical strength against the stouter and more unruly youth. The schoolmistress must win her way with a subtler but no less exacting art.

For the teacher of this little red schoolhouse stood alone in the community. He was Education personified. He was a whole institution and generally commanded the respect of a people who were eagerly groping for a program of regular instruction for every child in the commonwealth. So his arrival in the town was one of the principal events of the year. And he was welcomed to the humble homes, where he boarded around, with no little enthusiasm.

In many a new community along the paths of the pioneers blazing the way for an advancing civilization across the American continent, this same log school was the only organized social and institutional center. Here gathered the families from scattered clearings for simple worship and simple entertainment. Here often was the very seat of the simple township government. This crude one-story, one-room cabin was more than the symbol of Education and Culture. It was the humble yet mighty symbol of civilization's slowly-won heritage.

Of all this do I think as I muse upon the deserted little schoolhouse here in the bend of the road which progress will straighten so soon. When I pass the imposing new brick structure on the new cement highway beyond and view all the elaborate provisions for the nurture of present-day youth, I marvel at the lavish resources of money, time and thought expended in the cause of educating the nation's children. Who would not be proud of the devotion and faith embodied in such a vast and noble effort? Yet I cannot forget the simpler days when the three R's —without "methods" or "apparatus" —served somehow to keep the ideal of culture a living flame among a youthful people. Let the new road sweep away the little faded red school. But let not progress destroy the shrines which we hold in affectionate memory.

P. K.

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Indian Summer in England

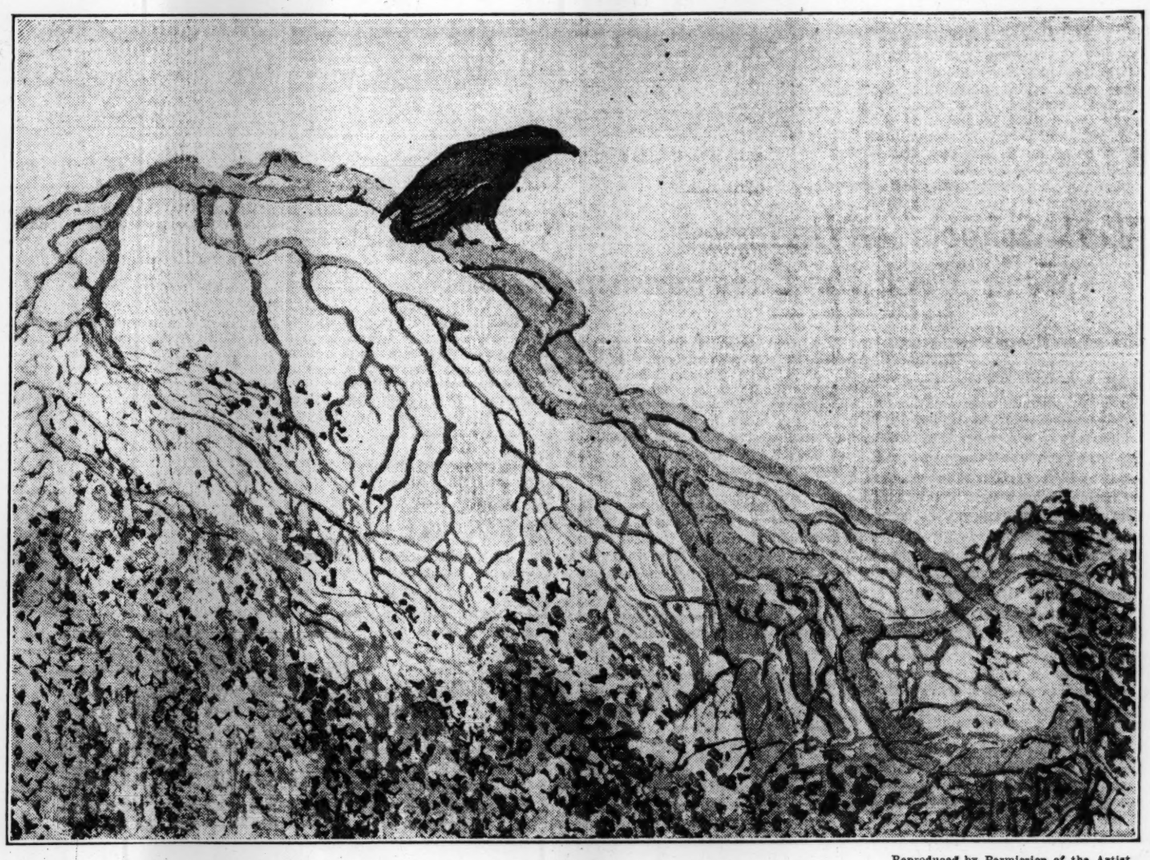
Purple thyme and scented clover,
Blue skies bending over
Warmly fragrant turfed ground,
Brown bees humming round.
Seeded grass and harebells blue,
Morning mists and sparkling dew;
Golden twilights, melting, glowing,
Into sudden darkness growing.
Swallows glancing, hurrying, crying
Farewells ere their southward flying.
Harvest moon, low, red and round,
Radiant nights with diamonds crowned.
Indian summer, long-drawn sweetness,
Touching all with ripe completeness;
Aftermath of beauty's reaping
Loveliest gifts for farewell keeping.

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BUCK.

Dyes From Day's Kettle

I once despised a dyed, made-over dress,
But I have seen the things that Twilight wears
When Day displays them in their loveliness,
Fresh from her pot of dye. The world declares
Them beautiful, and does not know that they
Were once the faded garments Dawn outgrew—
These scarlet ribbons, lilac scarfs, and gay
Chiffons of peach and hyacinthine blue,
Old rose and gold. I saw Day overturn
The rounded kettle brim, and pour the dye
Like molten rainbows from her red-hot urn
Upon the lake, where, flashing, it could vie
With jewels of the world whose very names
Lend glint and blaze. My heart was quick to glean
This beauty for its garmenting. It flames
Through my old dress and makes of me a queen.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.



The Raven. From a Color-Print (Woodcut) by William Giles.

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Shipyard Schooling

As said, from the time that young Nat was able to navigate the sea of chips he went to his father's yard to play; and so he began to absorb a knowledge of hulls and spars before he went to school, to learn his letters. He stood by while the workmen stretched the keels on the blocks and erected the ribs; and he listened to what they said about the models of the hulls thus begun. He looked on with unfailing interest while other workmen, with endless chipping, shaped long logs of various diameters into masts and yards and booms and gaffs, discussing, the while, the merits of the sticks they worked upon and the general dimensions of spars when compared with the sizes and shapes of the hulls for which they were designed. He learned what was meant when they said a vessel was over-sparred before he learned to work the rule of three.

His admiration was excited early by the men who could rest one end of a slender stick on a rock and hten with a keen-edged ax slice shaving after shaving down to within an inch of that rock until he made of the stick a treenail, that was either round or eight-square, and of the exact diameter to drive into its destined augur hole—all this without ever a slip that would endanger the edge of the ax. And then there was the man who could swing in an ax overhead blow and split a chalk line three times in succession. Young Nat dreamed of the day when he, too, should be able to do that as well as any one.

The shipbuilders of that day—the carpenters, the spar makers, the riggers, and so on—were proud of their skill. There was a friendly rivalry between them in the yard, each striv- to outdo the others, not through any craven fear of the "old man," as the owner was called, but for the love of the distinguished consideration which skill brought to men who excelled. So the shipyard was more than a playground for the towsle-headed youngster; it was a good school of the kindergarten variety. . . .

When a vessel was launched, and the people of the borough and the country round about came to cheer her on her way, young Nat was one of the privileged few who mounted the deck to ride down the ways, the click of the mauls as the iron wedges were driven into the keel-blocks; the settling of the hull on the cradle as the blocks dropped to pieces; the final blow that released the trigger and let the hull slide down the ways, all thrilled the boy more than the men and women who cheered the event most cordially. . . .

Most important in the education of young Nat were these shipyard experiences; for they . . . cultivated the bent . . . which led him to design the ships of the Dramatic Line of Liverpool packets and the stately clippers Howqua, Samuel Russell, Oriental, and others which were most efficient and most famous in the China trade.—From "Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer," An Old-Time Sailor of the Sea, by JOHN R. SPEARS.

The Pioneer

A little lamb was bleating
Outside my cabin door.
Deep in the forest fastness,
I heard a lion roar.
I opened wide the casement,
And gazed into the night,
The moon a silver circle,
The planets steely bright.
I safeguarded the foundling,
I double-locked the door,
The lion in his fastness,
Remembered I no more.

R. E. KEY.

Free Verse

Free verse is not a bad thing, provided it is really verse,—that is to say, provided it has a measurable movement, a rhythm, a cadence of its own, even though it may not fit into any of the recognized, orthodox metres. English poetry has a right to make metrical experiments and adventures in search of new rhythms. Often the result has been something quite wonderfully musical, like some of Milton's and Tennyson's new metres; like the unrhymed verses of Charles Lamb which are quoted at the beginning of this essay; like the subtle harmonies of Whitman in his inspired moments when he escapes from the fetters of his own theory of formlessness. — HENRY VAN DYKE, in "The Man Behind the Book."

The Joy of Mountain Flowers

The path wound upward through the meadows—and what meadows! Here is no sparing hand, but alpine flowers tossed in profusion, carpeting the earth with loveliness. The bright star gentian peeps out among the primulæ, vying with the sky, each outshining the other in purity of blue. The bell gentian lifts her head from the dew to the early sunshine, and pale anemones dance gracefully with every tiny breeze. Deep into the dark pines the track now leads the way, and the warm sun draws forth the pungent scents of fir and hazel bush, so that one laughs for very joy at such a heritage.

The sound of cowbells tells of alps near by, and soon the wood is left behind, the pathway winding across green uplands, dotted with wooden chalets, where peasants have brought their cattle for the summer feeding. And now the way grows steeper, and more stony, but at every turn the panorama opens out with ever-widening magnificence, so that all thought of up-hill climbing is lost in wonder of the view below.

The higher one ascends, the clearer and more brilliant is the atmosphere, and the snow peaks stand out in startling clarity against the deep blue sky. Will the thrill of that last few minutes' climbing ever be found wanting?—the sharp expectancy, the joyous certainty of long-hidden wonders, the reward of persevering till the very highest peak is reached? Will the giants of the Oberland be clear, and can that be the Matterhorn, now viewed from a new angle, and bearing quite a different form?

Peak after peak stands clear; long deep valleys lie below, flat as if painted on a map. The silver of the lake gleams between those jagged rocks where the torrents rush in ceaseless joy, bearing the glacier water to the lake. A stillness reigns up here—the stillness of vast silences, the quietness of mighty things, undisturbed by the murmur of distant movements.

A bird cries, and circles above the rock, the sound of its wings cutting through the air—then once more all silent.

"Die klugen aber nahmen öl . . . samt ihren Lampen"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN EINEM seiner Gleichnisse sprach Christus Jesus vom Himmelreich. Er erzählte von zehn Jungfrauen, von denen fünf klug, die anderen fünf töricht waren. „Die törichten nahmen ihre Lampen; aber sie nahmen nicht öl mit sich. Die klugen aber nahmen öl in ihren Gefäßen samt ihren Lampen. . . . Zur Mitternacht aber ward ein Geschrei: Siehe, der Bräutigam kommt; gehet aus, ihm entgegen!" Im Gleichnis heißt es weiter, daß die klugen Jungfrauen ihre Lampen anzündeten und darauf vorbereitet waren, den Bräutigam zu empfangen, daß aber die törichten Jungfrauen, die kein öl hatten, von den anderen öl borgen wollten. Dies gelang ihnen jedoch nicht; und „da sie hingingen, zu kaufen, . . . ward die Tür verschlossen".

Die geistige Bedeutung dieses Gleichnisses und die Hilfe, die uns aus seiner Anwendung bei unseren täglichen Erfahrungen erwächst, werden durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft klar. Zuerst können wir die Lampe, die jede Jungfrau hatte, mit dem Buchstaben der geistigen Wahrheit vergleichen; denn der Psalmist sagt: „Dein Wort ist meines Fußes Leuchte".

Das Glossarium im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt uns die geistige Erklärung von öl. Auf Seite 592 schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Verfasserin dieses Buchs: „öl. Heiligung; Nächstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration".

Wir sehen also, daß alle Jungfrauen mit Lampen—mit dem Buchstaben der geistigen Wahrheit—versehen waren. Fünf hatten jedoch versäumt, sich mit öl zu versehen, um ihre Lampen wiederaufzufüllen. Infolgedessen fehlte es ihnen, als sich Gelegenheit bot, zu beweisen, daß sie bereit seien, den Segen zu empfangen, an der geistigen Erleuchtung, den Weg zu erkennen, und sie waren sich daher der tatsächlichen Gegenwart des Christus, der Wahrheit, nicht bewußt.

In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 113) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der Buchstabe der Wissenschaft erreicht die Menschheit heute in reichem Maße, ihr Geist aber kommt nur in geringen Graden. Das Lebenselement, das Herz und die Seele der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist Liebe. Ohne sie ist der Buchstabe nichts als der tote Körper der Wissenschaft—ohne Pulsschlag, kalt, leblos". Wahrlich, wie sehr bedarf die Lampe des öls, der Buchstabe des Geistes!

Heutzutage wissen zweifellos viele von der Christlichen Wissenschaft und sind bestrebt, deren göttliches Prinzip bei ihrem täglichen Denken und Handeln anzuwenden. Sie werden zuweilen mutlos und fühlen, daß sie keinen Fortschritt machen. Warum?

Bringt uns dieses Gleichnis nicht Erleuchtung und Ermutigung? Wir bedürfen sowohl des Gebets als auch der himmlischen Erleuchtung. Der Buchstabe der göttlichen Wahrheit ist folgerichtig, weil er aus der göttlichen Intelligenz geboren ist, die Gott ist. Aber ohne das göttliche Wirken der Liebe hat die Vollkommenheit der Folgerichtigkeit so wenig Kraft, zu heilen und zu erneuern, wie ein Werk von Beethoven erheben und begeistern kann, wenn niemand es liebt, versteht und spielt.

Wir hören einen Meister der Musik eine reizende Sonate spielen und ergötzen uns an seiner mühelosen Fertigkeit, an seinem unvergleichlichen Schattieren der Tonfarbe. Wie selten denken wir aber an die zahllosen Stunden Arbeit und Übung, die der vollendeten Leistung vorausgingen! Wie wenig wissen wir von dem Kampfe, die Hindernisse zu meistern, die das Erreichen seines Ziels vereiteln wollten! Ebenso empfinden wir auch kaum seine eigene Freude am Gelingen, wenn wir nicht selber Ähnliches geleistet haben!

Geradeso verhält es sich mit dem Himmelreich. Wir wissen, daß es nicht recht ist, zornig zu werden, sich ungeduldig zu äußern, über Ungerechtigkeiten nachzugrübeln, andere ungerecht zu verurteilen. Wir wissen, daß die geistige Wahrheit zeigt, wie irrig diese Dinge sind. Wie unglücklich wir uns manchmal fühlen, wenn wir einsehen, daß wir jemand hätten helfen und ermutigen können, wenn unsere Lampen brennend gewesen wären—wenn wir die Wahrheit, die wir wußten, geliebt und in die Tat umgesetzt hätten!

Laßt uns inbrünstig beten, daß uns der Geist, die Liebe, in reichem Maße leiten und umwandeln möge! Wir können nicht oft genug beten, daß die Finsternis der Welt—die stille Einflüsterung, daß es mehr als ein Gemüt gebe, und daß dieses nachgeahmte Gemüt wirklich sei—unsere himmlische Erleuchtung nicht trübe. Wie mächtig, wie wunderbar ist das beständige Erkennen, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, und daß Er das einzige Gemüt, die göttliche Liebe ist!

Die Welt sieht wohl kaum das große Ringen bei vielen unserer ausdauerndsten Anstrengungen, kindlich und christlich zu sein; aber sie wird gewiß die Ergebnisse sehen. Wir haben die Lampe, und wir haben auch das öl, sind also für jede Mitternachtserfahrung voll ausgerüstet.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 341, 342): „Wir lernen durch dieses Gleichnis erkennen, daß weder die Sorgen dieser Welt noch die sogenannten Freuden oder Leiden des weltlichen Sinnes die Vernachlässigung des geistigen Lichtes entschuldigen können, das gepflegt werden muß, um die Flamme der Hingebung brennend zu erhalten, wodurch wir in die Freude der bewiesenen göttlichen Wissenschaft eingehen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"The wise took oil . . . with their lamps"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ONE of his parables Christ Jesus spoke of the kingdom of heaven. He told of ten virgins, five of whom "were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them: but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. . . . And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." The parable goes on to relate that the wise virgins lighted their lamps and were prepared to receive the bridegroom, but that the foolish virgins, being without oil, tried to borrow from the others. They failed in this, however; and "while they went to buy, . . . the door was shut."

The spiritual significance of this parable, and its practical aid to us in our everyday experiences, is brought out by the teachings of Christian Science. In the first place, we might liken the lamp which each virgin possessed to the letter of spiritual truth; for the Psalmist said, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet."

The Glossary in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," furnishes the spiritual definition of oil. On page 592 of this book, its author, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "Oil. Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration."

Thus we see that all of the virgins were supplied with lamps,—the letter of spiritual truth. Five of them, however, had failed to take oil with them, with which to replenish their lamps. Consequently, when the opportunity came to prove their readiness to receive the blessing, they were without the spiritual illumination to discern the way, and consequently were not conscious of the actual presence of the Christ, Truth.

In Science and Health (p. 113) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The letter of Science plentifully reaches humanity to-day, but its spirit comes only in small degrees. The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the dead body of Science,—pulseless, cold, inanimate." Truly, how necessary to the lamp is the oil, the spirit to the letter!

Undoubtedly there are many at the present time who know of Christian Science, and are striving to apply its divine Principle to their daily thoughts and actions. Sometimes they become discouraged and feel that they are not progressing. Why is this?

Does not this parable bring to us enlightenment and encouragement? We need both prayer and heavenly inspiration. The letter of divine truth is logical because it is born of the divine intelligence which is God. But, without the divine element of love, the perfection of logic has no more power to heal and regenerate than has a composition by Beethoven to inspire and thrill if there be no one to love, understand, and play it.

We hear a master musician play a lovely sonata, and we revel in his effortless technique, his exquisite shading of tone color. Little do we think of the countless hours of study and practice that lie behind the finished performance. Little do we know of the struggle to master obstacles that would prevent him from accomplishing his purpose. Likewise, little do we experience of his individual joy of achievement, unless we ourselves have taken similar steps.

And so it is with the kingdom of heaven. We know that it is wrong to lose one's temper, to speak impatiently, to brood over wrongs, to condemn another unjustly. We know that spiritual truth points out the error of these things. How unhappy we sometimes are when we realize that we could have helped and encouraged another had our lamps been burning —had we loved and practiced the truth we knew!

Let us pray with fervor that Spirit, Love, may abundantly guide and transform us. We cannot pray too often that the darkness of the world —the silent suggestion that there is more than one Mind, and th this counterfeit mind is real—may not dim our heavenly inspiration. How potent, how wonderful, is the continual recognition that God is here always, and that He is the only Mind, divine Love!

The world may not see the great struggle which lies behind many of our most persistent efforts to be childlike and Christlike, but it is sure to see the results. The lamp is ours; the oil, too; and so we are fully equipped for any midnight experience.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 341, 342), "We learn from this parable that neither the cares of this world nor the so-called pleasures or pains of material sense are adequate to plead for the neglect of spiritual light, that must be tended to keep aglow the flame of devotion whereby to enter into the joy of divine Science demonstrated."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

On a Banana Farm

"This month let's go to work on a banana farm and discover how fruit is grown. This is the logical place to go before we look into the work of the other departments, for if there were no farms the other departments would not exist.

"Imagine then that you are assigned to an Overseer as his Timekeeper. Your duties are the same as his except that he is responsible for what you do and he will, for at least six months, give out all work orders while you watch what is being done.

"It is well for you to pick up such information as you can for when you are given a small farm to run your troubles will begin. You will soon discover that an Overseer will gladly teach you what he knows if you will show an ordinary amount of interest and intelligence.

"Another man who can help you is the Negro foreman. He is usually a Jamaican and raised among bananas. Remember all this when you get your first farm and do not arrive immediately at the conclusion that the road to the knowledge of fruit cultivation has any short cut.

"The average farm has about seven hundred to eight hundred acres; a large farm from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred and a small farm from four hundred to five hundred acres. They are divided into sections of one to thirty acres and interlined with tram lines where the fruit is hauled. Your first ride is apt to be the most interesting as you go trailing along under the banana trees, winding around fallen logs and plants, sometimes crossing small wooden bridges and now and then riding over a bridge perched high in the air connecting the banks of a lagoon full of reeds, water and lazy alligators. . . .

"It will be difficult for you at first to distinguish the number of hands a stem of fruit has, and you will find it a bit puzzling to determine the grades. But practice makes perfect and before long you will pick out the six, seven, eight and nine hand bunches and properly classify them. These points you must know, for they are among the most important things you will have to decide.

"Another part of your work is superintending the laying out and the digging of drains to carry off excessive water in certain sections. You will have to locate the proper height and the contour of the land and make certain that the water will pass along into the rivers and brooks or the ditches along the trams. There must be no flow back and the water must run steadily downward to the spillway.

"Other work that comes under your supervision is circling and forking, ballasting and grassing trams, cleaning pastures, making trash pads, cutting leaves on fruit cutting days, cleaning camps where your labourers live and other various jobs necessary to the proper management of a farm. Do not be discouraged if you are slow to learn. You are bound to win out if you will stick to it, and, as I said before, keep asking questions of your foreman.

"Your day generally commences at six o'clock when the stockman brings your saddled mule to the front gate. You will not return to the house until eleven o'clock when you will be quite ready for dinner. Usually you do not go out in the afternoon but will write up some of the numerous farm reports. When your work is done you sometimes drop over to the next farm to exchange ideas with your neighbour. . . .

"Your riding mule is as comfortable as a hard pine log and . . . His steps are short and mincing and his joints are made of steel. Walk him or gallop him and you will remain happy.—From "The Romance and Rise of the American Tropics," by SAMUEL CROWTHER.

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By
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EDUCATIONAL

Sometimes the Boy Is Right

TOO many of us, so it seems to me, are inclined to want to make decisions for those who are younger. It seems unnecessary to state that one of the biggest problems facing a youth is that preparation for a future which shall be the best in every way for him. Up to this time he has lived largely in the present. He should have, and generally has, given some thought to what he would like to have for a vocation and has considered, to a degree, what preparation he is willing to make for that work. Of course, whatever his thought in this direction he needs advice from older and more experienced persons; but is it not true that too many of us (especially parents) are accepting too large a responsibility in such matters as college selection or a vocation?

We are often not quite as willing to listen to the boy's side of the argument as we might be. Changes in viewpoint do occur from one generation to another. Any normal boy who wishes to succeed in life and who wishes to please those for whom he cares wants those who care for him to show an interest in his progress and his elections, but he also desires more than we sometimes realize the privilege of working out and thinking out his own problems. To step in and block his path is apt to prevent his initiative. His ideas deserve more consideration than they often get. He has a right to be heard.

At the present time there seems to be an almost unreasonable attitude toward college preparation on the part of some parents. Several phases of the situation naturally should have attention. Some of them do not get it.

Some Should Not Go

In the first place, all boys should not go to college, even though father and grandfather did go. Neither should a boy necessarily be forced to go to such-and-such university, even though all of his ancestors back as far as the Pilgrims went there. Again, great changes have taken place in educational practice and in those things which business demands from education. For example, Uncle Bill may have graduated from a liberal art college 30 years ago and attained an exceptional success in his business life, but the opinion of the writer is that business has moved along faster than many of the "old line" type of college. Even though there may be keen disappointment in the family circle, it is frequently better that the boy be sent to a school offering special training of some sort than to attempt to force him to uphold certain traditions by attendance in a college which is quite likely to offer no appeal to him, either socially, educationally or in a vocational sense.

One should find his greatest joy in his work. In a discussion such as this the boy is, of course, the central figure. He has desires which should be catered to; he has a right to want to succeed in a chosen vocation; he is often nearer right in his opinions than some of those who seek to guide him.

I could cite many cases of boys whose careers have been at least partially ruined because of "set" decisions on the part of older persons. I could tell, if space permitted, about hundreds of young fellows who have been allowed a considerable freedom in working out their own life plans and who, because of this, have gone on to success. About these I shall say little—they are going on well. But I would like the reader to consider for a few moments two or three cases which have recently come to my attention.

Tom has not progressed well in a college preparatory course in high school. His parents are (or were) more than desirous that he go to college. Much money has been thrown away trying to force him to prepare for entrance to a higher institution. The boy knew what he wanted to do but found no sympathetic ear in his own home. It was my privilege to have the opportunity to listen to his story and my pleasure to bring the parents around to agree to the boy's way of thinking. He is now preparing for entrance into the merchant marine (certainly an honorable vocation) and for the first time in his life he is really "digging" to attain that position in life in which he will be happy. I believe the boy is right even though no college gates open for him.

Late, but Not Too Late

Boys who are on the wrong educational road are invariably unhappy and generally they are disciplinary problems. Lack of interest is the cause of restlessness, and this, of course, breeds disorder. I recall a recent case of a boy whose parents had figured that the thing for him was a business career. His college preparatory courses were all laid out with the idea in mind that he would eventually enter one of the business administration colleges. Apparently no attention whatever was devoted to a study of the boy's likes and tastes. This neglect could well have been a stepping stone down to failure. I happened to come in contact with this young man a year before he expected to enter college.

The discovery was made that his interests were in such things as literature, public speaking, poetry, history, etc. He was most decidedly the professional type. It was rather late to make the necessary changes, but we did the best we could and this promising young fellow is now in a college where he can probably find himself in the field of journalism, literature or some allied interest that appeals to him. This boy was right in finally letting some of us know, who could be a help to him, what his real desires were; he was wrong in trying to please his parents at the expense of smothering that which would have pleased him most. Fortunately, he has a father and mother who are willing to admit that their son is right. Their regret is that he did not express his desires earlier. We need more such parents.

I often think of a boy with whom I came in contact several years ago. Long since a graduate of one of our best technical schools and now a successful engineer. He was right and he had grit. He wanted to go to college. Everybody discouraged him except a few of his teachers. Even some of these thought his goal far beyond him. He had to work his own way along. He overcame this and other handicaps because he wanted to show everybody who had come in contact with him that he was right.

Recently I read the life story of one of our great inventors. His early life from a scholastic viewpoint was filled with disappointments. He did not get along well in school. He did not lose faith in himself, however, and the faith of his mother in him increased with the passing years. She was his teacher. Together they worked and planned; together they builded for the future of the boy. Every time I read the life of Thomas Alva Edison I am impressed by the lesson that it teaches. What a wonderful thing it would be if in each individual case there could be an opportunity for parents and teachers and the boy himself to sit down together and, while discussing the problems involved, admit that although the mature judgment of the older persons is good, recognition should be given to the fact that—sometimes the boy is right.

C. H. S.

Student Meeting in Budapest Work School. The Chairman is Also Judge of the Disciplinary Court.

'Work Schools' of Budapest Mean Much for Comradeship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Budapest

TO APPRECIATE fully the great work accomplished by the "work schools" of Budapest, it is necessary to remember that in this state the school-leaving age still stands at 12 years. Since the war nine work schools have been established, all of which have aroused the interest and admiration of government and business circles. These schools have grown directly out of a crying need, and have developed, step by step, not on lines of preconceived theories, but according to the lessons of experience. When Mme. Julie Eve Vajkai embarked upon this new work the greatest difficulty was not so much shortage of funds, or the peculiar conditions in Hungary, although these played a considerable part, as the absence of teachers qualified for the new type of work, and the opposition on the part of many of the parents, not because they had any objections to their children receiving further education, but because they were so poor, that they required all the extra money which could be obtained from the work of the young wage earners to maintain the home.

The work schools are all established in the poorest parts of the city, and have accomplished great things in the most unencouraging circumstances. The best way to describe the work is to look quickly over one of the schools, visited by the Monitor correspondent in the company of Mme. Vajkai.

Visit to One of Them

On the outskirts of Budapest, in one of the poorest districts, is the Maria Valeria School. It consists of a number of wooden huts, which had been given by the Government as the only accommodation which they were able to spare for "experimental purposes." Here were gathered together about 100 girls between the ages of 12 and 16 years, all busily learning lace-making, needlework, cooking, embroidery after the patterns of the traditional Hungarian peasant art, housekeeping, child welfare, etc., and working with a happiness, which revealed itself in all they did. In fact, the contrast between the atmosphere one found here, and that in many other schools of the same sort in Central Europe could be felt from the moment when the girls welcomed Mme. Vajkai with a light "Good morning, Aunt Eva!" as we entered.

Here lies the greatness of the work which is being done. To teach these girls needlework, etc., was not such a great accomplishment, but to arouse a spirit of comradeship and social service was to set an example, the effects of which will be felt in Hungary for generations to come. Now everything runs smoothly, but this is the result of much patient teaching in leadership on the part of the teachers. First, there was the difficulty of getting the children to come to school. As has been mentioned the parents were very poor, and wanted their children's earnings for the home; therefore, it was found necessary to pay the girls in money for all the work they did. Much can be said against such payment, but in the industrial districts (one might almost say in the slums of Budapest), it is a necessity. There is no question of exploitation, the girls themselves are consulted as to what is a fair wage for any piece of work, and care is taken to see that it does not fall below the wages paid in local factories and workshops. As to the type of work done, Mme. Vajkai herself has best described it in a booklet, "Child Saving and Child Training"; "Only such work is suitable in the work-school as promotes the development of the child. Every mechanism must be carefully avoided. I do not even allow two parts of a process to be done by different hands. Creative work offers satisfaction even in its most primitive forms, when simple cotton is formed into lace, or weeds, into a basket."

It is the atmosphere of joy in the work, the sense of contentment pervading everywhere which is so remarkable that it must be emphasized yet again. Since the usual stern discipline would be resented by voluntary adolescent scholars, autonomous discipline was resorted to from the beginning. The girls discipline themselves, punish offenders and choose their own group leaders, who have control over both work and conduct, and are implicitly trusted by their comrades.

Development of Responsibility

Collective responsibility is developed by making each group responsible for the behavior of all its members. A group generally consists of about 10 pupils with a leader and a deputy, and occupies a special place in the classroom.

The growth of the social consciousness is helped still further by means of the Junior Red Cross, which organizes concerts, parties and games, and gives help in cases of distress, often as the result of much self-sacrifice on the part of the members themselves. Girls, who have great difficulty in earning enough to keep themselves properly clothed, sew for those poorer than themselves, knit for destitute babies, and do all in their power to make others happier.

Life at the work schools is so happy that the girls never want to leave it. Unfortunately, they can remain here only about two years, and then must take up work in a shop or a factory, and the contrast is sometimes hard to bear, as may be seen from the letters which Mme. Vajkai is constantly receiving from old pupils. The girls, however, in most cases carry away with them an ability to work, and a joy in the work, as has often been evidenced by business people, who have taken on former pupils as apprentices or assistants. Reports from the Association of Hungarian Manufacturers speak in terms of highest praise; the following excerpt from a letter written by the manager of a lamp factory, where work-school girls had been taken on, is significant: "These girls know the technique of training, and that is the great thing. Another characteristic feature is their high sense of comradeship. They are always ready to help one another even though, in piecework, it means a loss of money."

Mme. Vajkai and her co-operators started with the most unpromising material; but she has already laid the foundations of a great work. economically, Hungary is not in the position to grant her either the necessary finances to extend the work as it should be extended, nor can Hungarian business absorb those trained at these schools in sufficient numbers; but, with the limits in which it is necessarily bound both by these and other conditions, this movement has achieved phenomenal success.

Group Leaders in a Work School of Budapest Discussing Quality of Work Done by Pupils in Order That They May Receive a Fair Payment.

Theater Shop at Illinois College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jacksonville, Ill.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Jacksonville, Ill., is celebrating its one hundredth birthday. In addition to other attractive facilities this college has a Little Theater. It has a big place in the hearts of the dramatic students of "Old Illinois."

Last fall, Andrew Russell, a past student, and a member of the board of trustees, turned over to the school's dramatic students the loft of a large garage—a pre-war, horse-and-carriage-stable, which is commodious enough to furnish a stage 16 by 20 feet, and to seat comfortably an audience of 60 people.

The dramatic school was divided into three sections, each division under student leadership. All members had the profitable pleasure and experience of making over and equipping the theater, and later producing plays, their own selection, under their own direction and management.

Dr. John G. Ames, the dramatic coach, the senior professor at the college, an alumnus of Oxford, known and beloved by the students as "Johnny," gave with untiring zeal, not only his advice, but he helped the students tear out feed bins and harness rooms; he pulled nails and drove nails; sawed boards and helped build the new stairs, and make a real stage in order that his school might have the beneficial pleasure of owning, operating and supplying its own theater.

After a thorough cleaning, done by the students, themselves, the walls were left in the rough, and stained a dark walnut. Art students painted and decorated. Even the electrical work was done by the students, the city authorities inspecting the wiring. Theater law was looked into, and fire protection taken into consideration. The girls were ready helpers at all times. They made the curtains. The heavy front one is of green repp, the cyclorama of softtinted gray flannel, chemically treated. Scenery and all the sets were made as needed by the group putting on the play.

The stable had no furnace, so a means for heating had to be provided. A big stove was decided upon, and also put up by the students. It seemed rather like keeping up an old tradition of the college, for one reads that when Illinois was founded that Monday morning in January, 1830, a part of the first morning was given over to putting up a stove; professors, trustees, and the nine students, alike, worked setting it up in the first college building in the State of Illinois, old Beecher Hall, a noble, old, colonial brick structure, which still stands, and is used as a student society hall. Incidentally, it furnishes the background for the woodland stage on the campus, where the Shakespearean plays are presented, for Professor Ames is an authority on Shakespeare, and every year one of these plays is a part of the usual program of the commencement season. This year "As You Like It" will be presented as a part of the centennial celebration.

As soon as the Little Theater was completed, the groups became busy presenting plays. These were one-act plays and were selected, directed, staged, costumed and financed by the individual group presenting the evening's entertainment. The first plays were presented before a full house of enthusiastic friends. At the close of the performance, a departure from the usual practice of theater managers was enjoyed by the theater managers themselves, with their producers, directors, stage managers, electricians, scenery and costume experts, stage hands, actors and guests alike, for the dramatic school served refreshments and kept open house. The guests were let into many secrets that metropolitan theatergoers many times long for and are not appeased. For who has not longed to go behind the scenes?

Although the experiment is young, Dr. Ames and students express the feeling that it is a success, furnishing a workshop for those interested in dramatic art and opening a vista of side problems connected with the art that the presentation and interpretation do not bring.

The Parent

London, Eng.

Dear Editors:

I am much interested in the Parent Column of the Monitor, because, though not a parent myself, I was for many years occupied in caring for a family of small children. A desire for harmony gave me the opportunity to work out many problems.

The lesson was learned of using negative commands very sparingly, and wise and loving affirmative encouragement more generously. I found it well worth while carefully to question my motives before saying, "Don't do that!" and if, after this, it still appeared that the child's action seemed an unwise one, I had usually clearly seen a happy alternative, and by lovingly offering this, without even speaking of the other, any difficulty was prevented.

So often, though, this method showed me that the "Don'ts" were the result of thoughtlessness on my own part, and could well have been omitted!

Another lesson, which was of great good to both children and grown-ups, was that of definitely giving the little ones a quiet period each day. In infancy this was taken up with sleep; but as the children grew the custom was maintained and proved its worth. When school-time came the results were realized, for having had the opportunity of quiet thought, either with books or a loved toy-companion, they had, in the alone and awake times begun to find and know themselves individually.

These two experiences, chosen from many, taught the importance of leaving the children alone to learn the lessons of trustworthiness and self-reliance.

We read many books together, and shared the joys of adventure and happy times in prose and verse, and this was a bond of deep interest, for the characters in the book seemed to live for all of us, and we grew to love them—surely a forerunner of the happy and more fruitful friendships now being made, by children of all countries, through the Mail Bag?

In token of gratitude for the abundance of good which flows to all through The Christian Science Monitor, I send the above experiences hoping they may be of help to some.

(Mrs.) L. E. K.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Editors:

In this age of progress it is not only just but essential that the little child, reaching out for knowledge, be satisfied with the answers given him by his parents. The child is full of questions by the time he reaches the age of three, and it is then his need for help in constructive thinking begins.

We should try never to say, "I am too busy now. Run away and play. I'll tell you another time." This is only putting off what may seem an unpleasant moment. It requires but a few moments to sit right down with the child and tell him what he wishes to know. Most children have an open mind and can be lovingly guided in their reasoning. When older they will honor us for our helpfulness and counsel, if given when they ask it.

Questions will arise that require reference books, but let us not waver in our endeavor, for we will be rewarded for every effort made. We are helping to mold character, while at the same time we are instructing him. Let us not wait for teachers and strangers to do it for us, if we would be saved some bitter experiences. Who more than a parent should have the child's inetrest at heart. Perhaps only a few words will suffice. Often a story, a little song or a poem will answer.

Our little girl almost floored me, at times, with her many queer questions; questions that required thought and tact. These were our "secrets" (too sacred to be talked aloud, or to any one else). We never betrayed each other's confidence and I am grateful that I was able to give out in the purest and cleanest way (often by illustrations of the life of birds and flowers) the satisfying answers it was her right to know, till, now that she is nearly grown, she shows me in many ways, her appreciation for it all.

A child raised in this manner, has higher ideals, and clearer vision.

Let us invite our child's confidence; and having acquired it, let us cherish it, keep it! It is one of the dearest missions in life to be a comrade to one's child!

(Mrs.) M. E. G.

For the next six weeks the Parent column will be omitted, giving place to a series of six articles of special interest to parents, on the subject of organized parent co-operation with the schools.

Child's Need of Being Useful

IT WAS day before the last of the term in the kindergarten. The children had been having clean-up hour in order, as the teacher suggested, to leave the room tidy and shipshape for next year's kindergartners.

Then they were invited to sit in a circle and listen to their favorite poems read aloud. Louise was holding a package of flower seeds that had been given to her for her home garden. The first poem had just been announced when, in her eagerness to hear it, she let the package slip from her small hand and the seeds rolled merrily around on the clean floor. Bobby got up and hurried off.

"What are you doing, Bobby?" asked teacher.

"I must sweep those seeds right up," said Bobby in the most business-like fashion. "We mustn't leave any trash for next year's children," he added, as he swept vigorously with his little broom.

It took some time to marshal the unruly seeds into a neat little heap. Then Bobby looked around a little uncertain as to what to do next.

"You know we usually sweep trash up into a dustpan," said teacher coming nobly to the rescue by offering the proper solution to Bobby's dilemma.

"But I can't hold the dustpan and sweep, too," he said a little perplexed.

"Perhaps someone will hold it for Bobby," said teacher.

"I will," volunteered John, suiting the action to the word, and the seeds were soon disposed of.

"Now if Bobby will sit down, we will go on with our reading," said teacher, smiling.

But Bobby having mastered the dustpan difficulty successfully, was spurred on to greater efforts and wasn't ready to sit down.

"No," he said positively, but without disrespect, "I'm going to clean up the other room. There's lots of things to do."

Understanding Bobby's Need

"Very well, Bobby," said this wonderfully understanding teacher, "then suppose we don't wait for you. Shall the rest of us go on with our poems?"

The smaller room was only shut off from the big one by an arch-way. But as Bobby bustled about his self-appointed task so intent was he on his own business that soon the other children paid no attention to him.

Lunch time came with orange juice and graham wafers, but Bobby was not the kind of workman to drop his tools when the whistle blew.

"Will you have lunch with us, Bobby?" asked teacher.

"No," said Bobby again with firm decision," I haven't finished. There's lots to do yet. Maybe I'll take down the curtains and wash them."

As the others sat at lunch Bobby rushed in holding in his hands a dilapidated game of horse-shoes which he had found in the waste-basket.

"You aren't going to throw this away are you?" he asked teacher in amazement.

"Why—yes—yes, I was, Bobby. There is a bolt gone and it won't stand up any more."

"Can't anyone fix it?" asked Bobby briskly looking around the table.

"I can get it fixed at home," was Jimmy's inspired contribution.

"All right," and away hurried Bobby to put the finishing touches on his job with a fine flourish before he had his lunch.

Noting His Executive Ability

Then it was time to go home and away went Bobby, his cheeks flushed, his brown eyes shining, his head held high, having tasted of the joy of being useful.

"Did you notice," said the teacher to the visitor after the session closed," the executive ability with which Bobby planned his campaign? He always knew just what he was going to do next. He has great resourcefulness and initiative.

"He has an intense and unsatisfied desire to accomplish things. But in his home there are a number of servants employed, who do everything needful. He even has a nurse who directs his play. Kindergarten has been his big opportunity where he has been able to find expression for the pent-up urge for honest labor and useful activity. This morning will be a red letter day for him to look back upon with self-respect the whole vacation through." C. S.

Radio's Place in School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland

WHAT place, if any, the radio has in public school education will be determined in Cleveland this winter on the basis of experiments covering a variety of subjects in three different schools.

The loudspeaker made its début last spring in eight arithmetic classrooms of Tremont elementary school, the largest in the city. The results were so encouraging that school officials extended the tests to other subjects.

Two new schools, the Robert Fulton and the Louis Agassiz on opposite sides of the city, will be opened in November with a public address system installed in every room. Meanwhile radio arithmetic lessons will be taught at Tremont.

"Arithmetic was chosen as the material for the first experiment because work with numbers can be accurately assayed," Superintendent R. G. Jones explained. "Work sheets are supplied the children, who perform the operations in accordance with instructions that come from the loudspeaker.

"Examinations at the end of the school year disclosed that the children at Tremont who had had the radio instruction were better able to add whole numbers, in which the lessons had been given, than fifth grade children on the average the city over.

"Whether radio will survive as an essential part of educational equipment is not yet established. But it is possible to appraise some of the by-products already evident. Eliminating the teacher, save as a supervisor, the entire process is made impersonal and objective.

"The child is at the mercy of a mechanical device and his failure to comprehend the lesson or any part of it may be detected the moment his paper is inspected, and he then can be drilled in the process in which he is weak.

"Another valuable by-product is that the teachers, confronted with a new pedagogical challenge, have been inspired to study again the whole teacher-pupil relationship and the learning process."

Other subjects, such as geography, elocution, spelling and history, it is believed, will be even more adaptable to the radio instruction method, though the results may not be as accurately analyzed.

The experiments are being made with elaborate thoroughness. "Control groups" are set up so that the progress made by the radio pupils can be gauged from time to time as the lessons go on. These so-called control groups are classes of children covering the same ground through personal teaching as is covered through loudspeaker instruction.

If this new pedagogical instrument is as valuable as school officials are inclined to believe, public school education will take its longest jump away from the little red schoolhouse method.

Superintendent Jones visualizes a radio in every school and a broadcasting station in the school administration building. The board of education then could afford to pay the "big men" of education what they demand for lectures, since at one time they could address all the students in the city who were studying a given subject.

Suppose, for example, that history students were about to take up the French Revolutionary period. Superintendent Jones believes that an inspirational lecture by a first-class historian would fill students and teachers alike with a new enthusiasm and thirst for knowledge.

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MAORI MEMBER OF N. Z. CABINET SAYS 'GO SLOW'

Sir Apirana Ngata Tries to Show Polynesian Point of View on Deportation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z. — Presentation to the New Zealand Parliament of annual reports on the mandated territory of Samoa led to a discussion last week of unusual interest, Sir Apirana Ngata, the Maori member of the New Zealand Cabinet, made a striking speech in which he tried to make his hearers understand the Polynesian point of view, and criticized New Zealand policy in Samoa.

The Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, said the Government could not consider recalling the deportation orders. The Government must rule. The Government had taken every step to make known to the Samoans that if they had any grievances or practical suggestions to make, the Government would consider them sympathetically.

Samoan Member of Council

Sir Joseph added that even at the present time the New Zealand Government was taking one further step in associating the Samoans in their own Government. "We are altering the constitution of the Legislative Council by reducing the number of European elected members from three to two and adding to the Council two nominated Samoan members. We feel that there is no alternative at present to the appointment of the Samoan members by nomination, but we hope in the course of time, as the present troubles clear away, that the Samoans will, by some agreed method, be able to select their own representatives, on the Council at any rate."

In his speech in the same debate, Sir Apirana Ngata, Minister for Native Affairs, touched on Polynesian psychology. He is a Polynesian himself, an educated Maori who has devoted his life to the elevation of his people. He did not approve of the suggestion that he, as Native Minister, should be sent to Samoa. The Samoans were the proudest of Polynesians, and it was a thousand years since the Maoris had been separated from them. In an international environment the mandate of Samoa had acquired a tone above the ordinary, and New Zealand had to key up its Administration to keep up to that standard. If New Zealand had bought Samoa there would have been no trouble, for the Administration would have been psychologically suited to that fact. What should have been done when New Zealand took over was to make a complete ethnological survey of Samoans and their conditions—a study of Samoans to find out what native customs were and the best way to apply knowledge of them. "What was wanted was the 'taihoa' policy (the Maori word means 'wait a while') of the late Sir James Carroll (an Anglo-Maori prominent in New Zealand politics) instead of the hustling methods of Sir George Richardson."

By Slow Degrees

Sir Apirana went on to put the viewpoint of the Samoans about lawbreaking. Samoan chiefs had been imprisoned for nonpayment of taxes, yet they might ask why thousands of Maoris had escaped payment of hospital fees and rates on their land. Also the Samoan might say that the law which he had broken was unreasonable and he could not carry it out.

In a paper entitled "Anthropology and the Government of Native Races," written 18 months ago, Sir A. Ngata contends that the only safe way for a civilized government to handle primitive peoples is to familiarize itself by slow degrees with the native point of view, and he regards all the worst mistakes made by the whites in dealing with the Maoris as due chiefly to precipitancy in attempting to force advanced European conceptions of things upon minds as yet untrained to appreciate them.

Of New Zealand's record in Samoa, he says that "her intentions, their justice and honesty, cannot be questioned by any tribunal in the world." But "our methods may be seriously questioned by the anthropologist, whether he be a university professor or the proverbial man in the street. We have probably overestimated the receptivity of the Samoan mind. . . . We have not given ourselves sufficient time to learn about the Samoans from themselves before launching at them those reforms which we think would be for their benefit because they have proved beneficial to their relatives here and in Rarotonga."

Free State Official Popularizes League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The people of southern Ireland pay but little attention as a rule to the activities of the League at Geneva, but an unusual degree of interest has been aroused by the acceptance by Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, of the optional clause of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, without the reservation adopted by other members of the British Commonwealth.

Although the step Mr. McGilligan took in signing the optional clause independently of other units of the Commonwealth must be accepted as establishing in international affairs a political precedent of first importance, his action is not regarded in the Free State as a serious attempt on the part of Mr. Cosgrave's Government to snap a link in the Imperial chain.

The view taken in well-informed circles here is that the attitude of independence adopted in this and other matters by Mr. McGilligan can be looked upon more in the light of a gesture to impress a suspicious electorate still laboring under the old, mistaken idea of "foreign vassalage" and "English domination," than as a definite act of aggression against the doctrine of Empire co-operation.

EXCESS FARE INQUIRY DECIDED ON BY I. C. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Investigation of the extra fare charged by railroads on their fast trains has been decided upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This fare is in addition to the regular fares for train and Pullman tickets. All railroads subject to the Interstate Commerce Act are to be included in the inquiry.

STOCK MARKET TURNS SPOTTY AFTER ADVANCE

Wide Fluctuations in High-Priced Specialties Feature Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—Renewal of selling pressure against the public utilities and some of the industrial leaders temporarily unsettled today's stock market, but the decline was checked by the resumption of large-scale buying operations in the railroad shares.

Early selling was based primarily on speculative belief that the market, which had recovered more than half the ground lost in the decline early this month, was due for a secondary reaction.

Call money renewed at 6 per cent, but advanced to 7 in reflection of heavy mid-month demands, and the withdrawal of government funds on deposit in Federal Reserve member banks. Time money also displayed a slightly firmer undertone.

The drive against the public utilities was influenced largely by the recent decision of the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission denying the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston permission to split up its capital stock. American Telephone, Peoples Gas, American Water Works, North American, Pacific Lighting, Consolidated Gas and Standard Gas & Electric were all hammered down 4 to nearly 6 points.

Motor shares turned heavy on reports of decreasing output and sales of several of the leading manufacturers, but some of these are attributed to the introduction of new models. Auburn Auto broke 13 points, and several others declined a point or two.

Closing Is Heavy

Western Union recovered all of its early loss of 9 points in the early afternoon rally, and Johns-Manville quickly made up 7 points of its 8-point morning decline. U. S. Steel common dropped from an early high of 229½ to 223¾, and then rebounded as Wall Street began to hear rumors of a special distribution to shareholders before the end of the year.

New Haven common assumed the leadership of the railroad group by moving up 3 points to a new high record at 132½. The preferred advanced 3¾ points to a new high at 134¾. New York Central, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and Northern Pacific sold 2 to 3½ points higher.

Timken Roller Bearing ran up 7½ points to a new high at 135 on buying influenced by the recent expansion of the company's business into new fields, particularly railroad equipment. National Biscuit, Simmons, Industrial Rayon and Hershey Chocolate also were well bought.

A downward trend was in evidence in the late trading in sympathy with renewed weakness in United States Steel, which declined to around 223. Anchor Cap, however, was advanced to a new high at 80.

The closing tone was heavy. Total sales approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling unchanged at $4.86⅞.

Rail Bonds Higher

Railroad bonds moved higher today in line with the relatively easy time-money rates, but stock feature issues, which fluctuate with shares, showed softness in the early trading.

Gains in the carrier group ran to fractions. There was a fair demand for Chesapeake & Ohio refunding 4½s, Missouri Pacific general 4s, Missouri, Kansas and Texas 5s, Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s, Texas & Pacific 5s, and Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, all of which improved from ¼ to ¾. Delaware & Hudson 4s and St. Louis & San Francisco 4s gained 1 each.

American Telephone convertible 4½s, after an early advance, sagged more than 3 points. International Telephone 4½s showed a similar trend, while Atchison 4½s lost about 2 points. New Haven 6s and Texas Corporation 5s were higher, the latter crossing 101.

Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s, which made a new high for the year yesterday, surpassed that figure on a rise of more than a point to above 81. The refunding 4s were also strong.

Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s featured the industrial group with an advance of nearly 2 points. International Paper 6s were up more than a point. Utilities were dull.

German Agricultural Bank issues again displayed strength, while Brazilian 6½s were bought at higher levels.

United States Government Libertys and Treasurys drew little attention, but quotations advanced slightly.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Prev.
Oct (old)	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.13	
Oct (new)	18.13	18.13	18.05	18.09	18.20	
Dec	18.22	18.27	18.15	18.19-20	18.22	
Jan	18.31	18.36	18.25	18.26-8	18.31	
Mar	18.60	18.66	18.53	18.56-7	18.62	
May	18.88	18.93	18.81	18.87	18.88	
July	18.90	18.93	18.85	18.88	18.90	

Spots 18.35, unchanged.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	17.95	18.95	18.93	18.93
Dec	18.15	18.20	18.05	18.12
Jan	18.23	18.28	18.18	18.21
Mar	18.51	18.55	18.44	18.45

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct	9.73	9.73	9.71	9.72		9.78
Dec	9.73	9.73	9.72	9.73		9.78
Jan	9.77	9.77	9.74	9.76		9.82
Mar	9.85	9.85	9.83	9.84		9.90
May	9.93	9.93	9.90	9.92		9.97
July	9.93	9.93	9.91	9.92		9.97

Spots 10.07, down 6 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales (British), 8000; (American), 4000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.33¾	1.35⅛	1.33¾	1.34⅞
Mar	1.41½	1.42⅛	1.41¾	1.42⅛
May	1.44¾	1.46⅛	1.44½	1.45⅞

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	.93¼	.94¼	.93	.94
Mar	.98¼	.99⅜	.98¼	.99
May	1.00½	1.01½	1.00	1.01⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	.50¼	.51⅛	.50¼	.50⅞
Mar	.52⅞	.53¾	.52⅞	.53⅜
May	.54⅞	.55⅝	.54¾	.55⅜

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan	11.52	11.52	11.35	11.35
Oct	11.72	11.52	11.35	11.35
Dec	10.90b	11.92	11.77	11.85

b Bid.

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK—Activity in May Department Stores is based on expectation that directors may pay regular quarterly stock dividends in addition to the present $4 cash dividend. It is also understood May is seeking to enter New York city, negotiating for control of Stern Bros.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

C. O. Jenks, vice-president of the Great Northern Railway, reports that the company plans to spend about $25,000,000 during the coming year for new rolling stock.

EVANS AUTO LOADING

DETROIT—Net sales of Evans Auto Loading Company in the third quarter were about 30 per cent above the like period of 1928 and exceeded the second quarter this year by about 25 per cent, said President Evans.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
57⅞	38¾	..	Abitibi	2500	56	51⅜	55¼	55
112	106	7*	Ab & Str pf	10	112	112	112	111½
119	32	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	32	32	32	32
47⅛	1¼	..	Ahumada	3200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
221	95⅜	2	Air Reduc	3200	212	207	208	212¼
48⅞	34⅝	2¶	Airway El.	600	39	37½	38	37½
11¾	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	1300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	21500	47⅜	46	46¼	46⅜
118⅜	99⅛	5½*	Alleghany pf	200	109⅝	109¼	109¾	..
86½	80⅝	5½*	Allegh pf xw	500	85¼	85⅛	85⅜	86¼
354⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	1300	318¾	315	316	318
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	100	122¾	122½	122½	..
30⅛	29	..	AlphaPCem	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅛
75½	58	..	Allis-Chal	1000	65⅝	64¼	65½	64
¾	½	..	Allis-Chal rts	2500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
73¾	37½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
157	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	500	152	151	151	153½
60	46	..	Am Beet S pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
76½	40½	..	Am Bosch	500	64⅞	64	64½	64⅞
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	100	56	55⅜	55⅝	56
34⅜	14	..	Am Br Bov	800	18	17¼	17¼	18
184½	107⅜	..	Am Can	25000	176⅝	173½	173⅝	175¼
142	136½	7	Am Can pf	100	141	141	141	140¼
95½	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	200	95	93	95	94⅞
55	41	1.40§	Am Com Alc	3800	47⅞	46⅜	47½	48
47⅜	23⅜	2	Am En Til	400	28⅞	28¼	28¾	..
98½	76⅛	..	Am Europe	100	78	78	78	79
129½	75¼	..	Am & FPw	61200	169½	155½	160	164½
107½	104	7	Am & FP 7	100	106¾	106¼	106¼	106⅛
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	500	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜
54	38	2¶	Am Ice	400	45	44½	44½	45⅛
96	89⅜	6	Am Ice pf	100	92½	91⅜	92½	..
86¾	52½	2¶	Am Int Corp	5400	85	82¾	83¾	84½
87⅜	38	..	Am La Fr	400	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
75	45	..	Am La Fr pf	30	47	47	47	..
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	200	117	115½	115½	117
119¾	112	7	Am Loco pf	100	115	115	115	..
81¾	50	3	Am Metals	100	69⅝	68¼	68¼	70
17⅞	3¾	..	Am Piano	200	8	7¾	8	6½
175¾	81⅛	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	19800	137	131⅜	131¼	138
104	98⅞	6	Am P & L 6	200	101½	101½	101½	101½
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
84¾	78	5	Am P&L pf st	200	82¾	81	82¼	81½
55⅜	40⅛	1½	Am Radiat	7500	47⅞	46⅛	46¼	47⅜
64⅜	30	..	Am Repub	100	39	39	39	40
144⅝	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	4700	139	135⅛	135½	137¼
74⅜	60	4¶	Am Saf Raz	200	67⅞	67½	67⅝	68½
41⅞	30	3	Am Seating	100	33¾	33⅜	33¾	34
112½	81⅛	8	*Am Ship Bldg	80	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	97
130¼	93½	4	Am Smelt	5300	114⅞	112⅞	112½	113⅜
138	130	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135½	135½	135½	..
79⅞	54¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	58	58	58	58
85	65	2	Am Stores	200	66	65¼	65¼	66¼
94¾	71½	..	Am Sugar	600	77	76¼	77	76
111	102⅞	7	Am Sugar pf	300	105⅛	103½	105⅛	104
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	17800	300⅜	292	295⅝	299½
181	136½	8	Am Type	100	168	163	163	168
199	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	3800	170	165¼	167½	170
22⅞	14⅛	..	Am Wool	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
58⅝	34¼	..	Am Wool pf	300	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
16⅛	9	..	Am Writ ct	100	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
49¼	13⅛	..	Am Zinc	3500	22⅞	19⅞	22⅜	19
111¼	62¾	..	Am Zinc pf	400	97⅝	96⅜	97⅝	95
89⅝	62¾	3	Anac Wire	200	79	79	79	80
140	99	7	Anaconda	35500	115⅞	113	113¾	115¼
80	48	2.40	Anchor Cap	7300	80	73⅜	78¾	76⅜
115¾	102¼	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	154½	150	154½	151
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	100	51	51	51	50¾
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	1000	43	42	42¼	42⅜
95	83	7	Armour D pf	200	83	83	83	..
18¾	9¼	..	Arm Il A	3500	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
10¼	5½	..	Arm Ill B	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
86	70⅛	7	Arm Ill pf	100	71	70¾	70¾	70½
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	600	24	22⅜	22¾	..
30	19⅝	2	Art Loom	200	24½	22⅜	24½	..
58¾	45¾	4	Asso Apparl	400	49	49	49	49
70¾	43	2½	Asso Dry G	800	50	50	50	50¾
107	88¼	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	92	92	92	91
297⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	2400	285⅞	280¾	282	283¾
104½	99	5	Atchison pf	100	103	102¼	103	101¾
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	300	186½	186½	186½	187
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	84¼
62⅞	54⅜	..	Atl G&WI pf	400	59⅞	59	59	60⅞
77⅞	53⅞	1¶	Atl Refin	7700	59⅝	58¼	58½	58¾
140	90	4	Atlas Powd	200	134⅜	130	130	133
514	221	4	Auburn Auto	300	429	420	420	433
11¾	5½	5⅜	Austin N	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
65	51½	4.49	Aust Cred	500	57	56¾	56½	56¾
55½	22⅜	..	Auto Sales	600	29	28¾	29	29
20	10⅞	..	Aviation	1600	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
50	20	3	Auto Strop A	100	43¼	43¼	43⅜	43½
66⅝	55¼	..	Baldwin new	1600	56¾	55½	55½	56
145⅛	115⅜	6	Balt & O	7900	135⅝	132⅝	132⅞	133½
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf	400	79	78	78	..
90⅜	64½	2½	Bangor & A	3800	86½	85½	86¼	84⅞
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	2300	30	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
17⅝	9	..	Belding H	3500	10¼	9⅛	9⅞	9¼
97	85¾	6½	Barker Br pf	50	90	89½	89¼	90
84⅞	78½	4.14	Pelg NR ppf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
104⅜	62⅛	2	Bendix	6300	66	65	65½	65
60⅞	63⅛	3	Best & Co	1200	58⅞	57½	58	57⅛
57⅜	21⅜	..	Beth Stl rts	32300	2⅞	2¼	2¼	2⅜
140⅞	82¼	4	Beth Steel	11900	119¼	116⅜	116⅝	118¾
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125⅜	125⅛	125½	125½
136⅜	103¾	3¶	Bohn Alum	1200	110	103½	103	..
63⅜	39	..	Booth F 1pf	100	39	39	39	..
100½	83	3	Borden	1400	88½	87⅜	87¾	88½
86⅞	55⅛	4	Borg Warner	300	57⅜	56⅜	57	58
145	85	..	Boston & Me	100	138	138	138	139
63¼	20⅝	..	Briggs	2800	21¾	20¾	22	23½
43½	35¼	..	Briggs &S	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜
73⅝	28¼	3	*Brockway	1000	28⅞	28¼	28½	29⅛
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	7600	64⅝	63¾	64	64
12½	9	..	Bklyn Queens	600	10	9⅞	10	9¾
248½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	100	220	218	218¾	218¾
51½	38¾	2½	Brown Shoe	300	51	50	50½	49⅞
121	62	..	Brown Ch pf	100	117	117	117	..
55¼	35½	3	Bruns Balke	1600	37	35⅜	37¼	37¼
44⅛	14	..	Bruns Term	100	18	18	18	..
½	½	..	Bucyrus rts	100	½	½	½	⅝
42¾	25⅞	1	Bucyrus xr	600	29½	29¼	29½	29⅝
117	111½	7	Bucyrus pf	30	111½	111½	111½	112
60	38¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	40⅜	40	40½	40⅜
27¼	21½	..	Bud Mfg Co	200	22⅞	21⅜	22½	22¼
54¾	42	1.60	Bulard	6800	53⅞	52¾	53½	53
127	94	8	Burns Br A	100	102	102	102	102
96⅞	62¼	3¶	Burroughs	4100	94⅛	92¾	93¼	92⅛
89⅛	50	2¶	Bush Term	300	59⅞	59⅜	59¾	60
110½	101⅞	7	Bush T deb	70	104	102¾	103	103⅝
118½	107½	7	Bush Blg pf	50	109⅞	109½	109⅞	109¼
9½	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
192⅞	120⅜	..	*Byers	1400	116⅜	162	162	166¾
47⅛	31⅞	2	By-Prod C	2100	44⅜	43¼	43¼	44

—C—

84⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	100	75⅝	73¼	73¼	73¾
136¾	119¼	..	Calu & Ariz	1000	123¾	122½	123½	..
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	400	42¾	41⅜	41½	42½
49½	35	2	Campbell	100	36	36	36	37
98¾	78	5	Canada Dry	11500	91	89	89½	90
265⅞	210	10	Can Pac	500	218¼	215⅝	218¼	218
48¾	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	42¾	42¼	42⅝	42½
81	61	..	Case Th rts	100	65	65	65	61
79¾	52	3	Celotex	300	54½	54½	54½	54½
59⅜	40½	2	Cen Alloy	9600	59⅜	58½	58½	59⅜
120	88¾	6	Cerro de P	1300	92¼	91⅜	92	92¼
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	100	25	25	25	25⅜
80¾	62⅜	..	Checker Cab	5000	67½	63¾	65¾	67½
92	75⅜	3	Ches Corp	1800	81⅞	80½	80⅝	80½
279¾	195	10	Ches & Ohio	400	263	262	262	263¼
19¾	4½	..	Chi & Alton	100	7½	6⅞	7	6⅝
25¾	6⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	10⅜	8⅝	10¼	8⅞
66⅞	49	..	Chi & E I pf	100	55½	55½	55½	56
27⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	2300	17⅜	16½	17	16⅞
63⅜	33	..	Chi Gt W pf	2000	56⅜	53⅜	55⅜	55⅛
74⅞	41¼	4	Chi Ind L pf	70	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
44⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	2900	40⅜	38	40	38½
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	8600	61⅞	58½	61	58⅝
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	1500	100¼	98½	99⅝	98½
47½	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	600	43⅝	42¾	42⅞	43
61⅜	37½	..	Chi Pneu pf	700	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	..
143½	115	7	Chi RI	900	135	134	135	135
102⅞	98¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
109	105¾	7	Chi RI 7%	100	109	109	109	..
36	27	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29¼
75¾	44¾	2.40	Childs	1100	71½	70	70	70⅜
135	52⅛	3	Chrysler	64000	60½	57⅝	57¾	58⅜
62⅜	48	3.60	City Ice	200	55½	55½	55½	55⅜
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	50	99	99	99	..
71	47	..	CITY Stores	100	51½	51½	51½	51⅜
79½	72⅜	3½	Clev & Pit	20	79	79	79	..
72⅜	41	5	Cluett Pbdy	300	48	47⅞	48	47
154½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	300	147⅝	145⅝	147⅝	146
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	500	63½	62¼	63	63
140	53½	2	*Col Gas	20300	130½	125½	126	129¾
130	103⅞	6	*Col Gas pf	100	107	107	107	107¾
130	80	..	Col G rcts ppf	100	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	..
344	121¼	4¶	*Col Carbon	700	311	306	311	312½
88¾	42	1.14	Col Graph	26000	55¾	52½	53½	55½
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	1000	48⅝	48	48½	48¼
105¾	91	6½	Com Cr 1pf	1000	92⅞	91	92⅞	93
85¾	85	..	Com Cr 1pf xw	20	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..
212½	77	4¶	Com Inv Tr	5500	78⅜	76⅝	76⅝	78¾
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
109	100	7	Com Inv 7%	10	101	101	101	100
51⅝	45	..	Com Cred A	200	48	47	47½	47¼
700	225¼	8	Com Sol	100	665	665	665	..
24¾	23¼	..	Com & So	2000	24⅛	23¼	23¼	24
35¾	19⅛	..	Congoleum	1500	25⅛	24¾	24¼	25
25⅜	21	2	Cons Film	400	23⅞	23	23⅞	23
30⅜	23¼	2	Con F'lm pf	100	25	24⅜	24⅜	24½
183¼	95⅛	3	Con Gas	60000	157	151¼	151½	155⅛
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	400	98½	98½	98½	..
70⅜	50	6	Con Ry C pf	200	55½	55¼	55½	55¼
64	2	..	Con Textile	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
23½	12	1.20	Container A	2500	22	20⅝	21¼	20¼
11½	6	.60	Container B	4700	9¼	8¼	9	8½
99	47½	..	Cont Bak A	200	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68
15½	8⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1700	11	10½	11	10¾
63⅜	54	..	Cont Bank	100	59	58⅜	58⅜	59¼
92	60	2½	Cont Can	5100	84⅞	83⅝	84	85
110¼	79	2	Cont Ins	18700	100¾	98	99	99
28⅜	11	.80	*Cont Motors	3000	12	11½	11⅝	12⅛
47⅛	28½	..	Cont Oil	4300	34⅞	34¼	34½	34¾
128⅝	82	2¶	Corn Prod	7000	121¾	118½	120¾	120¼
144¾	133½	7	Corn Prod pf	190	140	140	140	139¾
82¼	46⅜	2¶	Coty	700	48	46⅜	47	47⅞
125	82	1§	Crosley	1200	85¼	82	82	86
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork	200	70	69	69	70¾
121¾	85	5	*Crucible	100	103½	103	103½	104½
116¾	109	7	Crucible pf	100	112⅛	111	112⅛	..
5¼	⅞	..	Cuba Cane	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	200	15½	15½	15½	16
17	11	..	Cub Am S	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
95	60⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	20	68	68	68	..
67⅞	48⅛	4	Cudahy	700	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48½
132	117	6	Curtis Pub	900	131	128	128	131
30⅛	15⅜	1	Curtiss W	11100	16¾	15⅜	15¾	16¼
27⅞	26½	..	Curtiss W A	1300	27¾	26½	26¾	27⅞
138	118¾	7	Cushman 7%	50	125	120	121	119
115¼	110½	8	Cushman 8%	10	115	115	15	10½
121¼	58⅛	3½	Cutler	2700	118	116	117½	15¾
26½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	2000	126½	121¾	126½	121

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	5600	56⅜	54½	55	54⅝
128	116	7	Deere pf	110	120	118¾	120	..
226	182	9	Del & Hud	1200	202	198½	200	..
169¾	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	5000	164¾	160½	163	164
385	324	8	Det Edison	700	360	355	355	360
11¼	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
54¾	33	3	Dom Stores	300	34	33	34	34¼
231	155⅜	4	Dupont	1700	131	188½	189	189
28⅞	19⅜	1	Duplan Silk	100	20	20	20	..
48	36	..	Durham H pf	20	47½	47½	47½	..

—E—

264¾	168	5¶	East Kodak	11000	246	240	242	248

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
39½	31	1½	Eastern RM	200	31¾	31	32	32
76¾	52¼	3	*Eaton Axle	500	53⅛	53	53	54
39⅜	23½	2½	Eitingon	200	23½	23½	23½	..
112½	79⅜	6½	Eitingon pf	200	80⅛	79⅞	79⅞	..
174	126¾	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	1400	140	137⅜	137¾	140½
115	106¾	7	El Auto L pf	40	107	106¾	106¾	..
18⅜	6	..	Elec Boat	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
86⅝	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	5500	70½	66⅛	68	69¼
109¼	102	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106⅞
149⅞	125	..	El P&L P pf	70	137½	136¼	137¼	..
101½	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	7000	101½	95½	98⅝	97½
6½	3¼	..	Elk Horn	100	6	4½	5⅞	..
13	7⅝	..	Elk Horn pf	200	12	10	12	9½
22½	5	..	Emer-BrA	1300	7	6⅞	7	..
82⅜	57⅜	5	EndJohn	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	64
79⅝	47	1¶	EngPS	4700	67½	64¼	66¼	67⅜
122¾	90	5	Eng P&S 5pf	200	107½	106¼	107½	..
100	92¼	5½	EPS 5½pfxw	300

INVESTMENT TRUST MERGER

American Founders Plans to Get Majority Interest in Four Companies

NEW YORK—American Founders' Corporation directors have adopted a plan to give it a majority interest in four affiliated companies—International Securities Corporation, Second International Securities Corporation, United States & British International Company, Ltd., and American & General Securities Corporation.

It involves exchange of common stock and stock purchase warrants for preferred and Class A common shares of the four companies. Right to exchange will expire Nov. 1.

American Founders' shareholders of record Oct. 21 will vote Nov. 11 on the proposal to increase authorized stock to 3,000,000 preferred shares of $50 par from 600,000 and to 30,000,000 no-par common shares from 3,600,000. If the increase is approved, common shareholders of record Nov. 15 will receive two additional shares for each share held, equivalent to three-for-one split. This split will apply to common shares issued for shares of the four affiliated companies.

Stockholders of record Dec. 10 will receive right to purchase additional common on a basis to be fixed by the directors. Holders of convertible preferred will have until Dec. 10 to convert their preferred to participate in the rights.

The purpose of the exchange offer to the four affiliated companies is to acquire any or all of the preferred stocks and 80 per cent of Class A common; the Class B common shares, of which American Founders Corporation already has substantial holdings, are not affected. Warrants to be given in partial exchange will permit holders to buy American Founders Corporation common at $120 a share (present basis) to Feb. 2, 1932.

By securing majority ownership in the four companies, American Founders will have resources in excess of $200,000,000. Offer of exchange contemplates no change in investment policies of any of the group. For all the companies the fiscal year ends Nov. 30. Earnings of all have been greater this year than in 1928.

Regular quarterly dividends on the common of 1-140 share in scrip and 12½ cents cash have been declared, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. Common dividend policy for the ensuing year will be regular quarterly dividends of 1-70 of a common share, a 5.70 per cent rate.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Oct.15	Last Oct.14
100 Adventure	.25	.25	.25	
75 Am & Gen $ 72	71¾	72	69¼	
3740 Am Found	.120	118½	120	118¾
5 Am Pneu pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
400 Am Pneu	10	10	10	..
120 Am Cont	42¾	41¾	42½	43
390 Am T&T	301	292¼	295	301
140 Am Equity	33	32¾	33	32
10 Amoskeag	17	16½	16½	17
750 Andes Pet	.50	.50	.50	..
2000 Ariz Com	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1½
100 Ar Corp NE	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
10 Big Hart	94	93	94	93
20 Bost Prep	36	35½	35½	..
10 Bos El pf	75¾	74½	75¾	76
40 Bos El pf	90	90	90	91
40 Bos El 1 pf	103	103	103	103
5 Bos El 2 pf	91	90	90	91
19 Bos & Alb	171	171	171	171
20 B&M A sta	87	87	87	..
70 B&M B sta	130	130	130	..
70 B&M D sta	171	170	170	..
95 Bos Prov	173	173	173	174
390 *Cities Serv	68¾	67¾	68¼	67½
5 Bro Duv	26	26	26	..
30 Chat Pheo A	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	29
1600 Cont Sec	74¼	73	73	74¼
47 *Con Sec	87⅛	87½	87½	87
1220 Cop Range	22½	22	22⅛	22½
70 Cred Alli	34	33	34	34½
80 Cr C & Int	16½	16½	16½	16½
80 East SS	117	115	117	119
100 E Util	29	29	29	..
70 E Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
430 Em Assoc	36	35	35	36
10 E Mass Ry	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
470 E G&P	46	45	45	45
105 Economy	46	46	46	..
245 *EdisonElec	324	310½	310½	325
170 Economy pf	3⅛	3	3	3
70 E G&G ppf	93½	93	93½	93½
5 E G&G pp	76¼	76¼	756¼	76¼
10 Galv H pf	21	21	21	..
240 Gen Cap pf	77⅞	76	77	77⅞
150 Gen Cap C	34	33½	34	..
200 Globe	23	23	23	23
36 Gilchrist	22½	22½	22½	..
40 Georgian pf	11	11	11	..
200 Greenfield	18	17	17	18½
100 Greif Bros	46	45	46	..
200 Hathaway B	31½	31	31	31½
10 Hathawy pf	127	127	127	..
200 Hygrade	44	44	44	44
20 Insurance	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
20 oHod Rub	34	34	34	34½
1120 Int Carrier	22½	22	22¾	22½
730 Island Crk	50	49½	50	49
30 Isle Royale	21½	21½	21½	..
70 Jenk Trel	8½	7¾	8⅜	8¾
230 Keweenah	3½	3½	3½	3½
40 *Kiddr Pbdy	90½	90½	90½	..
14 Int Ser	30	30	30	..
20 La Salle	1	1	1	..
60 Me Cent	85	85	85	85
20 Mass Gas pf	74½	74½	74½	74⅝
1670 Mass Util	16¼	16	16	16⅜
80 May Old Col	.30	.30	.30	..
160 Mergenthal	105	104	104	105
250 Mohawk	61⅝	60¾	60¾	61
70 Nat Leather	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
100 Nelson H	24½	24½	24½	..
20 *NE Equity	41	40¼	40¼	..
20 NE Pub S pf	91	91	91	..
10 NE P S ppf	98	98	98	98
70 NE Tel	160	159	160	162
30 New Riv pf	64	64	64	..
10 Nipissing	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
1200 No & So Am	34	34	34	..
60 No & C Air	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
1600 No Butte	5	4¾	5	4⅞
6 No NH	108	108	108	..
10 Pathe X	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
400 Old Domin	9	9	9	9
4170 Pub tUil	38	37½	37¾	38
100 Pocahontas	16	16	16	16¼
750 Quincy Min	45	43½	44⅞	46½
200 Rwy Lt&S	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
80 Reece But	17½	17½	17½	..
40 St. Mary Ld	37	37	37	37½
10 Sec Int Ser	20	20	20	..
70 So Sur	34	34	34	34
40 Shawmut	26¼	25	26	26¼
70 St Law	70	69	69½	68½
100 Sull Mach	59¼	59	59¼	..
100 Sp Trask	47¼	47¼	49¼	49¼
50 Sup & Bos	15	15	15	..
25 Swift Inter	33¼	33¼	34⅜	..
160 Swift & Co	138	137½	137½	138
30 Tri Cont	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
70 Torrington	82¾	82	82	82
200 Tower Mfg	4	3	4	4½
170 Uni Car	21	21	21	21
220 Un Twist D	46½	53	53	56¼
3600 Un Fnd	74½	74	74½	74
150 Uni Shoe	72	71	72	74
200 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
200 US Smelt pf	54¼	54	54¼	..
400 *Utah Apex	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
40 *US & B pf	40	39¼	40	..
1800 US&F Over	35	35	35	36
200 US & I S pf	38	38	38	38
400 Util Eq	32½	32½	32½	..
100 Venez M	78	77¾	78	77¾
7200 US & El Pw	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33¾
350 War Br 1 pf	59	57	59	..
40 Westfield	36½	36½	36½	..

BONDS

$6100 Amoskeag 6s	81	80¾	81	..
1000 Fox 6½s	100	100	100	100
4000 E Mass 5s	60	60	60	..
1000 Ernesto 7s	95	95	95	..
4000 Wst T&T 5s	100	100	100	..
2000 Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	..

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON BANK MERGER

Directors of First National Bank of Boston and of the Old Colony Trust Co. have formally approved and voted to recommend to their respective stockholders for approval a plan for the merger, consolidation and affiliation of the First National Bank of Boston, Old Colony Trust Co. and their affiliated companies, the First National Corporation and Old Colony Corporation, Massachusetts and New York companies. A special meeting of stockholders of Old Colony Trust Co. has been called at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Nov. 13, to act on the merger proposal.

RELIANCE MFG. CO

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois September sales were $1,300,000, compared with $772,000 in 1928, an increase of 68.4 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Strauss 5½s	108	108
Alaska Gold A	10	10
Alleghany 5s '44	106¼	106
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	106½	106¼
Am Foster nat 5½s	113	112¼
Am Internat 5½s	113	113
Am I G Chem 5½s	117	116
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	98⅛	98⅛
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	86	85⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	103
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	218	213½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102	101⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅝	105
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103⅛	103⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s' 75	104⅞	104¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88⅜	88⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86⅝	86⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atlanta Knox & C 5s	101	101
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90	90
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	62	61½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	73
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	91½
B&O cv 4½s '33	97¼	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100
B&O 6s '29	108⅛	108⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101½	100¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102½
B&O 5s series D	100½	100
B&O 6s '29	108½	108½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅛	103
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	99
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100½	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104½	104
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104¼
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	78	78
Boston & Me RR 5s	96¾	96¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	55½	55½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93¾	93¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	82¾	82¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	86½	86½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	97¾	97¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90½	90½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90¼	89⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	89⅞	89⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	82⅛	81⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can Pacific 5s ct July '44	100¾	100¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97½	97¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¾	89¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	72¼	72
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97⅜	97¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅝	99¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¼	95¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	65⅞	65⅞
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	97	97
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77	76
Chi Mt West 4s '59	65	64¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76	75
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91⅞	91½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	86	86
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	93	92⅛
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108	108
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	76½	76½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93½	93
Chi RI&P 4½s A	92	91
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	92¾	92½
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	101⅜	101⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	95¾	95¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	85½	85½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101½	101½
Clev&StL 4½s B '77	92¾	92¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	95	95
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colo Power 4½s '57	90	90
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	97½	97½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98½	97¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	53¼	53
Com Inv Trust 5½s	103	103
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93½	93¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	104⅞	104⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100½	100½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	74	74
Container Corp 6s '46	93¼	93¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	55⅛	55⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	56⅛	56⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80½	80½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	84	84
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	98	98
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	61¾	61¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	92
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	93	92⅝
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	93	92½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '40	102	101⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Edi rfg 6s '40	108¼	108¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	97	96⅛
Dold Packing 6s '42	78	78
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103⅝	103⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	98¾	98¾
Edith Rock 6s	100	100
Erie cv 4s A '53	81	80⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	82	81
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82½	82½
Erie gen lien	77	76½
Erie 5s '67	94⅞	94¼
Erie gen lien	77⅝	76⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93⅜	93⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	94¾	93½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99½	99½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33	33
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	95	95
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	110	109⅝
Gen Pub Ser 5½s	110	109½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	101
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	102	101
Gen Pet 5s '40	99⅞	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109½	109½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94⅝	94⅝
Grand Rp Index 4½s	94	94
Great Northern 5½s	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109½
Great Northern 1st	95⅜	95¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	95	95
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	71½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100½	100½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76¼	76
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	93¾	93¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76½	76
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	100
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	96¾	96¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	79½	79
Ind Steel 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91½	90⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95½	95½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '6	65½	65
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89½	89½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96	96
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 B	91	91
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87¾	87¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92½	91¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93⅜	93⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	92¾	92¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95½	95
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	89½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¼	92
Int Tel & T cv 4½s	196	192
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101¾	101⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73	73
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	96½
Keith 6s '46	82	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅝	102¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97½	97½
Lautaro N ct rct ww	97⅞	97½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¼	99
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	93¾	93¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¾	100¾
L&N 5s gold	101½	101½
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	92⅞	92⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	81	81
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅝	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	97¾	97¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	20⅝	20½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	23	23
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87	86¼
Min St P & SSM cons 4s '38	99¼	96¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	98¼	98
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97½	97
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72¾	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113	113
Montana Power 5s A '43	101½	101½
Montana Con 5s	100	100
Murray Body 6½s '34	95	94⅞
Nassau Slec con 4s '51	52½	52½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¾	96¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '77	8¼	8¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	78
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	103½	103½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	104	104
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	94⅝	94⅝
NY Chi & St L 5⅞s '74	104¼	104
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	10	10
N Y Edison 6s '41	101¾	101¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111
N Y GELH&P 5s '48	103½	103⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	72	72
NY NH&H cv reb 3½s '56	72	72
NY NH&H nc 4½s '67	88¾	88¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	80½	80½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73¾	73¾
NY NH&H 6s cv	135	133½
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	49	48
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	25	24½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98
NY Tel rfg 5s '46	105⅞	105⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅛	105⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	95½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83½	83½
Niag Lock & O U 6s '58	97	97
Norf & W div 4s '44	89⅝	89⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s 'A '57	99	99
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	62½	62½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	103	103
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98⅞	98⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅜	104⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	109¼	109¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7¼s A '46	110¾	110¾
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	96⅜	96⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103⅞	103⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85⅛	85⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¾	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	103
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98¾
Pat & Pass 5s	100	100
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	72⅛	71
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	85	83¾
Penn R R con 4½s '60	95¼	95¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96¼	96
Penn R R 5s '64	103⅞	102½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	138½	108
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR col 4¾s '63	96⅜	96⅜
Penn RR col 4½s '76	97	96⅜
Peo Pac L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104¾	101¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	80	80
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	88
Pitts Sh & LE	100⅜	100
Phil-Read C&I 6s	113⅜	111
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	96½	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86	85½
Phil & Read C & I 6s	112	111
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	97¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	97¼	97¼
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	97⅛	97⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105	105
Postal Tel Cab 5s	93	92
Pub Svc El & G 4½s	96¼	96¼
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	266⅝	266⅝
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	71	71
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Purity Baking 5s '48	92	92
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	88½	88½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	93	93
Remington Rand 5½s '47	98⅝	98
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	87⅞	87⅞
Richfield Oil 6s ct	99½	99
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¼	99¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	87	86
St L & S F 4½s '78	87½	87⅛
St L S W 2d 4s '89	72	72
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102½	102¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102	101½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89	89⅞
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	80	80
Seabd A L 5s stmpd	68	68
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	62	62
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	63	62
Seabd A L con 6s '45	83¼	80¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	77	74½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	56½	55
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92½	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	95	94¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	69¾	69¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93⅞	93⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅝	100⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94½	94
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93	92¼
Skelvly Oil 5½s '39	90	89⅜
So Pacific col 4s '49	88	88
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88⅞	88⅞
So Pa 4½s '68	93	93
So Pac 4½s ww	97¾	97
So Ry gen 4s '56	86¾	86⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	105½	105¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119½	118¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	102
Stand Milling 5s '30	98	98
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	92	91
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	103	103
Tenn Coal & Iron 5s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Tenn Copper 6s '25	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103	103
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¼	97¾
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rts	98¾	98
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34⅞	34⅞
Texas Co 5s rct ww	101½	100⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100	99¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	102	101½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	86	85⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	85½	84⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '68	94¾	94⅜
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	96⅝	96⅝
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	98½	98
U S Rubber 5s '47	89½	88½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	97⅞
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109¾	109¾
U S Steel Works 6½s	85	85
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	89¾	89¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75	75
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103	102¾
Wabash 4½s '78	87	87
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¾	100¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	98⅛	98⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	92¼	92¼
Wabash 5½s '39	101¾	101¾
Walworth 6s '45	87	87
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	79	77½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	91¼	91¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	97½	97½
Western Un col 5s '38	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	88¾	88¾
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	85⅝	85⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s	86	86
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101¾	101¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36	83	83
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	40¼	40¼
Youngstown 5s	100	99¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	99

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 15	Last Oct 14
3½s '47	97.18	97.18	97.18	97.18	97.16
1st 4¼s	98.25	98.25	98.25	98.25	98.19
4th 4¼s'38	98.26	98.26	98.26	98.26	98.24
US 4s '54	103.20	104.	103.20	104.	103.12
US 4¼s'52	107.20	108.	107.20	107.28	107.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi Pow 5s	83⅝	83
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	75	75
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	75¼	75¼
Akersselva 5s	85½	85⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45	85	85
Antioquia 7s C	84½	84½
Antioquia 7s D	85	85
Antwerp 5s	91¼	91¼
Argentine 5½s '62	94	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅛	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¼	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	98½	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct. '60	98½	98
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅜	98¼

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HOLT ELECTED TO PRESIDENCY

To Lead the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association

Arthur C. Holt of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club will lead the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association as its president for the 1929-30 season, as the result of an election which took place at the annual meeting of the state organization Monday evening at 53 State Street. Other officers elected were: W. M. Shedden of the Union Boat Club, vice-president; R. C. Bray of the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, treasurer, and Walter I. Badger, Union Boat Club, secretary.

The Lockett Cup matches will start this year on Dec. 7 at the Harvard Club of Boston. The Lockett Cup is played for by teams representing Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Interclub matches in Massachusetts will also start on the same day in Classes B, C and D. Class A matches will start a week later, Dec. 14.

The Middlesex bowl invitation tournament will be held at the Newton S. T. C., starting Dec. 21. On Jan. 20 the Massachusetts state championship will be started at the Union Boat Club. On Feb. 24 the Massachusetts Class B championship will be held at the same clubhouse. Classes C and D championships will start, respectively, on March 10 at the Harvard Club and on March 3 on the courts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A representative of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced that it will engage a coach and enter teams in at least three of the Massachusetts interclub classes. While M. I. T. kept its engagements last season, it lacked the playing force of the other member clubs. The hiring of a coach, together with the increased interest in the game should remedy the situation.

An addition was voted in the playing rules under No. 12. The new rule reads as follows:

If the ball after being struck from a good return and before reaching the front wall, hits the striker's opponent or his racquet, or anything he wears or carries (a) the striker shall win the point if in the opinion of the umpire the ball would have struck the front wall without first touching any other wall; (b), otherwise a let shall be allowed. If the return would not have been good, the striker shall lose the point. Play shall cease in either case.

The above rule was originated a year ago by the English Governing Association. At a recent meeting of the United States Squash Racquets Association it was decided to request the local clubs to give the ruling a trial. The rule is established in an effort to keep the opponent from interfering. The courts in England are three feet wider than the standard court in the United States, and, while the rule may work well in that country its efficiency here is problematical. The Massachusetts association has agreed to enforce the rule until Dec. 16, when a meeting will be called to decide upon its permanency.

Chicago Training in Football Style

Sixteen Professional Hockey Players Start Their Practicing at Notre Dame

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Sixteen players, including five recruits, of the Black Hawks, Chicago's National League hockey team, have begun their training period here on the football equipment at University of Notre Dame. Thomas Shaughnessy, new manager, believes the 10 days' conditioning will put his men in good shape for the beginning of three weeks of ice practice.

The new faces on the Black Hawk squad are C. J. Abel, leading defense man of the world's championship New York Rangers; L. J. Dutkowski, star defense man last year on the Kansas City team in the American Hockey Association; Thomas Cook, leading scorer in the American Association; Frank H. Ingram, who finished third in the same league, and Arthur Somers, high scorer of the Pacific Coast League. These three jointly scored over 100 points in the minor leagues last year.

Veterans of last year on the squad are: Charles A. Gardiner, goalie; Marvin P. Wentworth, defense; Ralph F. Taylor, defense; Tyrus Arbour, Rosario Couture, John Gottselig, Harold March, V. P. Ripley, Earl Miller, Thomas Westwick and Robert A. Burns, forwards, and J. D. Irvin, coach.

Japan Shows Interest in Own 'World Series'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo

JAPAN'S own "World Series," for which the average attendance exceeded that in America, was decided today at the Meiji Shrine Stadium, Waseda University defeating Keio, 6 to 3, in the third and final game of a series for the national intercollegiate baseball championship.

The stadium was jammed with 40,000 spectators at each of the three games and thousands were turned away. The attendance probably would have been doubled if there had been space.

Throughout the country, radio loudspeakers and newspaper scoreboards announced the progress of the games, which crowded the Philadelphia Athletics' triumph over the Chicago Cubs to the inside pages.

YALE GAMES OVERSUBSCRIBED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—H. F. Woodcock, general manager of the Yale Athletic Association, Monday announced that the Bowl has been oversubscribed for the Yale-Army game by 1000 tickets here and by 3000 at West Point. Mr. Woodcock said that no late applications will be honored, and that some cuts will be made in applications for tickets for nonpersonal use.

HOCKEY LEAGUE MEETING

OTTAWA (Canadian Press).—Following a meeting of the National Hockey League board of governors, it was announced that only routine matters had been discussed. While it was intimated certain player-deals were transacted, no announcement was forthcoming.

FOURTH RACE PUT OVER

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The fourth sailing of the International Star Class yacht race was called off Monday because of low wind on Lake Pontchartrain. It will be run Tuesday with the final race Wednesday.

ATHLETICS WIN WORLD SERIES IN THE NINTH

(Continued from Page 1)

thus the game progressed into the fourth inning when the Cubs scored their two runs, which, at the time, looked big as mountains. Cuyler doubled with two men out, Stephenson took his base on balls, Grimm singled, scoring Cuyler, Taylor singled scoring Stephenson.

Connie Mack then made a crucial move when he signaled Walberg to relieve Ehmke. The cheers of the crowds as Ehmke sauntered to the bench were hardly over before Walberg had struck out Malone, the last batter.

The Athletics, as said before, had made only two singles when they came to bat in the ninth. Think of it! Two singles! In the seventh the crowd had risen spontaneously to its feet to demand another such seventh inning as the Athletics staged in the fourth game. But seventh innings of that sort come about once in a decade, if that often. A neat double play in the seventh by the Cubs stilled whatever show of optimism the crowd was showing. It was a fine "break" for the Cubs who were particularly desirous of getting by that particular inning.

Fans Begin to Leave Park

In the eighth the Athletics went out one, two, three, with Boley striking out. Then came the ninth with the Cubs still leading 2 to 0, and the game all but won. Everything pointed to a Chicago victory and a sixth game at Wrigley Field. And when French struck out, pinch hitting for Walberg, many of the fans began to leave the park in earnest. They had, by that time, almost forgotten the seventh inning of the previous game. Up came Bishop to single over third base. The crowd was still indifferent. Then came Haas, young recruit outfielder, whose fine hitting in the regular season had won a place for him on the great Athletic machine. He had hit a few singles in the series, and a freak home run, but his usual faculty of long distance hitting had been minus. The fans were not expecting anything.

"A home run," a fan was clearly heard to shout on the first base side of the bleachers. Someone laughed but the ball suddenly banged against the bat held by Haas and it soared aloft with plenty of power behind it. The crowd watched its flight cautiously at first and then when it dropped over the rightfield fence, tying the score, they rose to their feet as one, and a din began which did not subside until Cochrane grounded out to shortstop.

The greatest thrill in baseball is a ninth-inning rally by a club that is behind. In a World Series describing such an event is only so many words. The fans were—well, what were they? Enthusiastic can hardly tell the story. They were what all fans are when their home team suddenly rises at the crucial moment to win a game that is practically lost. And in a World Series the prize at stake is much greater and the ardor of the fans is proportionately stronger. When Simmons doubled, after two out, and Foxx was given the first intentional base on balls in the series, the fans began to realize that another great victory was at hand. Then the old-reliable Miller doubled to deep right-center, bringing in the winning run.

Carry Hero to Bench

The diamond became a mass of shouting, jostling players and fans striving to get near the newly appointed hero of the hour—Miller. He came in on the shoulders of his teammates to the bench where stood the greatest hero of them all—Connie Mack. Hidden from the view of the fans, but visible to the players on the diamond, Connie Mack had guided, maneuvered, and engineered his Athletics into an American League and now into a world championship. Even in the great hour of victory when the players themselves were most in the eye of the fan, the real hero behind the scenes was not forgotten and congratulations flowed into the dugout in great volume.

In respect to the Athletics, there is something expressly fine about the team. It is not an ordinary World Series club, by any means. It brings up memories of that dashing, aggressive club of the Washington Senators of 1924. As for Connie Mack, he has never been known to call down a player for a mistake. He has shown the utmost confidence in the fidelity of his men to their duty of giving him the best that is in them. He is famous for going the limit with every player that comes to him with the slightest show of promise. The finesse of the team, powerful enough in all departments to be classed as one of the greatest organizations the game has known as a team, is easily traceable to an inherent desire among the members to win for Connie Mack. The master has conquered. The World Series is over. But the history that has been made will be found in the records for years to come. The score:

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Haas, cf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Cochrane, c	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Simmons, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
Miller, rf	4	0	2	3	5	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Boley, ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Ehmke, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Walberg, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*French	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	4	11	27	9	0

CHICAGO NATIONALS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McMillan, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
English, ss	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Hornsby, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Wilson, cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cuyler, rf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Stephenson, lf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Grimm, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Taylor, c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Malone, p	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	10	†26	10	1

*Batted for Walberg in ninth. †Two out when winning run scored.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Runs batted in—Grimm, Taylor, Haas 2, Miller. Two-base hits—Cuyler, Malone, Simmons, Miller. Home run—Haas. Stolen base—McMillan. Double plays—Hornsby and Grimm; English, Hornsby and Grimm. Left on base—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4. Base on balls—By Ehmke 2 (Stephenson 2); by Malone 2 (Cochrane, Foxx). Struck out—By Walberg 6 (English, Hornsby, Wilson, Stephenson, Grimm, Malone); by Malone 4 (Bishop, Haas, Boley, French). Pitchers' records —Off Ehmke, 6 hits and 2 runs (earned) in 2 2-3 innings with 15 at bat; off Walberg, 2 hits and 0 runs in 5 1-3 innings with 18 at bat; off Malone, 3 earned runs. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—William J. Klem, National League, at plate; William H. Dinneen, American League, first base; Charles B. Moran, National League, second base; Roy Van Graflan, American League, third base. Time—1h. 42m.

FOUR ATHLETES HONORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Versatility has won election of four University of Wisconsin athletes to Sigma Delta Psi, the honorary athletic fraternity. Admission is based on the attainment of fixed standards of performance in a varied program of all-around athletics. P. D. Larson '29, former track captain; D. S. Fink '29, captain of the 1928 crosscountry team; Einar H. Lunde '30, pole vaulter, and R. C. Ocock '30, state skating champion and a distance runner, were the elected. They passed tests in 12 events, ranging from sprinting and hurdling to hand stands and speed swimming.

Leads Team From Halfback Position

CAPT. F. W. CRIDER '31
University of Oklahoma Football Team

Attention Is Split Three Ways in the 'Big Ten' Football Race

Illinois vs. Iowa, Ohio State vs. Michigan, and Northwestern vs. Minnesota Are the Games Which Will Be Watched This Week-End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Attention splits three ways in the football championship campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference this week-end. Probably the leading game takes University of Illinois, title defender and winner of two practice tests, to Iowa City to meet University of Iowa, which lost its first important battle last Saturday. Ohio State University, a winner so far, invades Ann Arbor to meet University of Michigan in one of the oldest and keenest rivalries of the Middle West, and may draw a large crowd, despite Michigan's surprise defeat last Saturday. Northwestern University, a big winner last week-end, is receiving at Evanston, Ill., the University of Minnesota, winning easily against practice rivals.

These three contests are among the most weighty of the entire season for all the elevens involved. None of the "Big Ten" teams have been definitely eliminated as yet, and one or two of these whose chances were narrowed a bit last Saturday may come back with fine performances for the rest of the season.

Other Teams Play Outsiders

Other members of the league engage outsiders. University of Wisconsin, defeated last Saturday, comes to Chicago to meet University of Notre Dame, playing its home schedule here because its stadium at South Bend, Ind., is not ready. University of Chicago, winner again last week, has a double header with Ripon College and Indiana State Normal.

Purdue University, encouraged by the most spectacular victory in its history, takes on De Pauw University at Lafayette, Ind., and Indiana University, strong in defeat, receives Colgate University at Bloomington, Ind.

In the ordinary course of events, Illinois should defeat Iowa, but after last Saturday followers of the "Big Ten" race are prepared for anything in the way of upsets. The title defenders, under R. C. Zuppke, won their second practice game, 45 to 0, from Bradley Polytechnic of Peoria, Ill., last Saturday, chiefly by means of forward passing, while Iowa was being defeated by Ohio State, 7 to 6, amidst rulings that were disputed.

Iowa claims that one of its touchdowns, earned by strength, was unfairly disallowed on an offside ruling, while Ohio State's touchdown earned not by strength but by a blocked punt, was made on an offside play that was not called. Iowa was superior in straight football, and O. S. Pape '30, fleet halfback who made both touchdowns, seemed almost unstopable. His second touchdown, which was disallowed, was made on a cutback through tackle which gave him a clear field for 40 yards. Illinois will have to stop him better than Ohio State did.

Seven touchdowns scored by Illinois against Bradley should be enough warning for Iowa, if the 25-to-0 victory over University of Kansas the week before happens to be forgotten. The Illini threat consists in the large number of good backs who showed themselves in fine trim. The punting and pass throwing of Frank Lanum '31, fullback, who played last in 1926, provided a surprise for many. Illinois and Iowa did not meet last year.

Surprising Reversal

Michigan, whose 30-to-16 defeat at the hands of Purdue last Saturday was one of the most surprising reversals in "Big Ten" annals, has a chance to redeem itself against Ohio State. Though defeating Iowa, the Buckeyes were far from impressive. Michigan's rout was an unfortunate thing for the new Wolverine coach, H. G. Kipke, himself only a few years out of college. Michigan usually has so much strength it can play well within itself and win; on the other hand, when it meets surprising opposition it can go to pieces as thoroughly as any. And that is just what happened at Purdue, where Michigan looked as helpless as it did at Illinois several years ago when H. E. Grange '25, ran the opening kickoff for a touchdown and built up a score of 35 to 14 against the Wolverines.

It was a last quarter debacle that defeated Michigan, leading at the start of that period by a margin of 16 to 6. Then A. J. Yunevich '32, Purdue fullback, intercepted a Michigan pass and converted it into a touchdown. A blocked kick a moment later brought another touchdown. Then Purdue's line, outweighed 10 pounds to the man, tore holes in the Michigan wall for two more touchdowns. E. N. Sleight '30, tackle, broke through to stop many Michigan plays in the making. Michigan had a margin on the Boilermakers with the punting of J. O. Simrall Jr., '31, quarterback, who may also prove effective against Ohio State. The Buckeyes may rest assured the Wolverines will be all the harder to defeat because of their reverse last week-end.

Coach S. S. Willaman at Ohio State appears to have his eleven still in the early stages of organization. They were outclassed by Iowa in the power attack. Their touchdown came on a punt blocked behind the goal line, with the ball slipping through many hands before finally being downed by a Buckeye. When a pile of players was unscrambled, R. L. Larkins '31, Ohio State tackle, was found in possession of the ball. Last year Ohio State defeated Michigan, 19 to 7.

Northwestern, encouraged by its unexpected victory, 7 to 0, over Wisconsin, which was considered a leading title contender, will receive Minnesota with more confidence than it contemplated the affair a week ago. Coach R. E. Hanley's Northwestern forces, however, are weakened by the loss of H. H. B. Bruder '31, star halfback, who may not play again this season. C. R. Bergherm '30, at fullback, is showing development that may partly make up for the loss of Bruder. The former shared honors with Bruder in the attack and made the touchdown.

Good Bag of Tricks

Spinner plays, fake passes and delayed bucks were employed by the Wildcats, with good blocking, and if this performance is maintained Minnesota will be given a lively afternoon. The Gophers had a little trouble with Vanderbilt University of Memphis, Tenn., at Minneapolis, last week, but won, 15 to 6. Coach C. W. Spears had his boys confine themselves to the rushing attack, with the veteran, W. O. Brockmeyer '31, and Clinton Riebeth '32 making the best gains off tackle and the giant, B. A. Nagurski '30, playing tackle, opening many of the holes they went through. Northwestern may need all its power for this eleven, which the Purple defeated, 10 to 9, last year.

Chicago's victory over Indiana, 13 to 7, last Saturday, was encouraging on the Midway, though the Hoosiers got many more first downs than the Maroons. The turns of fortune, which have been going against the Chicago outfit for several seasons, favored them last Saturday. The scores on both sides were made as a result of opportunities presented by fumbles or blocked punts. In the first half Indiana had Chicago on the run with its forward passes, missing a touchdown thereby on a technicality. In the second half it plunged the Maroons all over the field and forgot about the passes until it was too late. Chicago revealed a neat forward passing combination, Erret I. Van Nice '31, halfback, to J. M. Kelly '30, end, that resulted in a touchdown. Indiana has a team with splendid possibilities, both in the power attack and the overhead offensive, and it should beat Colgate this week-end, though the latter won, 13 to 0, from Michigan State. Ripon one of Chicago's opponents, won its last game, 33 to 0, from Cornell College of Iowa.

Wisconsin's rival, Notre Dame, just managed to win, 14 to 7, against the United States Naval Academy at Baltimore.

WORLD SERIES STATISTICS

FINAL STANDINGS OF THE CLUBS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia Americans	4	1	.800
Chicago Nationals	1	4	.200

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS
Fifth Game Figures

Attendance	29,921
Receipts	$140,815.00
Commissioner's share	14,081.50
Each contending club	31,683.35
Each league	31,683.35

FIVE-GAME TOTALS

Total receipts	$859,494.00
Players' share	388,086.66
Each club's share	192,728.97
Each league's share	192,728.97
Advisory council share	85,949.40
Commissioners' share	85,949.40

FRESHMEN ELECT WELLS

Harry K. Wells of Chicago, quarterback, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman football team. He prepared for Harvard at North Shore Country Day School, Chicago, where he was not only a member of the football team, but was also on the basketball and track teams.

IOWA STATE HAS AN EVEN BREAK

Coach Noel Workman Has Done Considerable Shifting of Players

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—Iowa State College has now played two of its 1929 football games, and the team has secured an even break, winning the opening contest from Grinnell, 27 to 7, and losing the second game to Missouri by a score of 19 to 0. Coach Noel Workman is now busy getting the eleven ready for its game with Marquette at Milwaukee.

Fourteen major lettermen and three minor lettermen returned for the early practice. With two lettermen failing to return and one ineligible, Coach Workman predicted that Iowa State's football prospects this year were only "fair."

During the early practice Coach Workman did considerable shifting among his veterans, trying to find the best combinations. P. C. Trauger '31, former halfback, was shifted to quarterback, to take the place left vacant when C. E. Peterson '31 failed to return.

Best In Backfield

On the whole Coach Workman is better prepared with backfield men than with line men. The center position, however, seems well taken care of with six candidates, including two major letter men, J. K. Doty '31 and M. D. Kubicek '31, and one minor letter man, R. L. Valentine '30. The best center to start practice was M. J. Smith '32, with A. C. Boardman '30 running close behind. Smith, however, has been shifted to tackle. This is Boardman's first year of competition in this conference, although he has played two years at South Dakota State College.

The guard positions saw three veterans back and competing for the two places. All three are major letter men: C. M. Kern '30, right guard; O. M. Roe '29, right guard; and Capt. Edwin Schlenker '30, left guard. Two sophomore recruits are also working for this position, L. P. Lounsberry '32 and L. S. Reid '32.

Coach Workman had one good tackle return from the 1928 team in the person of M. L. Spear '31; but he has shifted him to guard to bolster up the center of the line. This has made it necessary to develop two new tackles as F. H. Lutjens '29, right tackle last year, was lost by graduation.

W. W. Intermill '31, one of the candidates, was a member of last year's squad. All the others are recruits from last year's freshman team. G. S. Nagel '32, although being used first at end, has been shifted to center. Tackle possibilities are now Smith, Intermill, F. A. Nolte '32 and C. M. Hood '32. C. C. Frederici '32 and M. C. Bondus '32 have been working at left tackle.

Two Veteran Ends

R. G. Burton '30, right end, and Harry Johnson '30, left end, are the only major letter men available for the ends. C. F. Rudi '29, who was graduated last spring, is now a member of the freshman coaching staff. G. W. Johnson '30, minor letter man who last year played in the backfield, has been shifted to end this season. L. F. Nagel '32 is a sophomore candidate for right end, and R. M. Rieke '30 and M. V. Reynolds 32 have been working at left end.

In the quarterback Kern Elerick '31 seems to have the call. A major letter man, R. E. Tegland '31 has been been working at full back while two sophomores, H. G. Bowes '32 and R. B. Conaway '32, have been given tries at quarter as well as other backfield positions.

R. L. Stevenson '31, major letterman who is ineligible, and Harry Lindblom '29, captain of last year's team, who is now on the freshman coaching staff, leave some gaps in the backfield, although there are four other major lettermen to take their places—E. J. Larson '29, F. L. Bennett '31, R. A. Wilcox '31 and Tegland.

Among the sophomore backfield men, W. H. Duesenberg '32 is a promising fullback. K. P. Wells, Truman Wilson '32 and Franz Swoboda are other sophomores trying for backfield positions.

TIGERS SIGN FOUR HOCKEY PLAYERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Manager Edward J. Powers of the Boston Tigers, champions of the Canadian-American Hockey League, announced Monday night that he has signed four amateur players for his team, and that they would accompany him when he starts for Boston next Sunday night to start training.

The players are Reginald Mills, a right wing; F. Boyd, right wing; V. Regan, defense, and J. Osborne. The first three are Toronto boys, while Osborne comes from Bowmanville, and is a center and left wing player. Boyd is one of the best-known athletes in the city, being a star hockey, baseball and football player, and he has been approached a number of times by other professional clubs. Regan formerly played with St. Michael's College, and last season was with Kirkland Lake in the Northern Ontario Hockey Association. Powers also announced that Harold Frost, local player, who has been with the Tigers for a couple of seasons, has been released.

Western Conference Scores

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN	
21-S. D. State.	0	39-Albion	0
22-Ripon	0	16-Mt. Union	6
13-Colgate	6	17-Michigan St.	0
0-Northwest'rn	7	16-Purdue	30
56	13	88	36
INDIANA		IOWA	
19-Wabash	2	46-Carroll	0
0-Notre Dame	14	46-Monmouth	0
7-Chicago	13	6-Ohio State	7
26	29	98	7
ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
25-Kansas	0	19-Wittenberg	0
45-Bradley	0	7-Iowa	6
70	0	26	6
CHICAGO		NORTHWESTERN	
27-Beloit	0	13-Butler	0
9-Lake Forest	6	27-Cornell Col.	18
13-Indiana	7	7-Wisconsin	0
49	13	47	18
PURDUE		MINNESOTA	
26-Kansas St.	14	39-Coe	0
39-Michigan	16	15-Vanderbilt	6
56	30	54	6

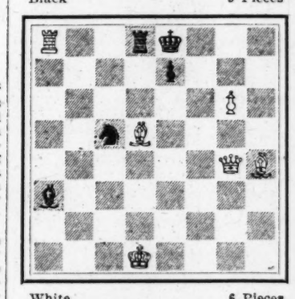
TABERSKI VS. GREENLEAF

NEW YORK—Frank J. Taberski, pocket billiard champion of the world, and E. Ralph Greenleaf, a former champion of the world, broke even in their first two blocks of the week's play at the Strand Academy Monday. The champion had a high run of 24 against Greenleaf's 28. Greenleaf made short work of the evening block, going out in five innings with an unfinished run of 72, while Taberski had gathered only 28 points with runs of 15 and 13. Each block of the series is an individual match, the winner being determined on the number of blocks won. In case each captures six blocks, total points will be the deciding factor.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1139
By C. Mansfield

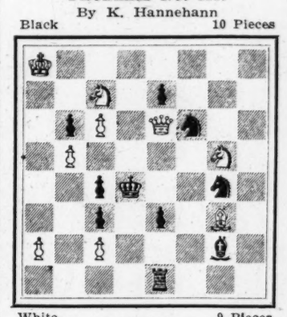
Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1140
By K. Hannehann

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1137. B-R
No. 1138. 1. P-Q8(Kt) K-R4
2. Kt-B6ch K-Kt3
3. P-R8(Kt) Mate

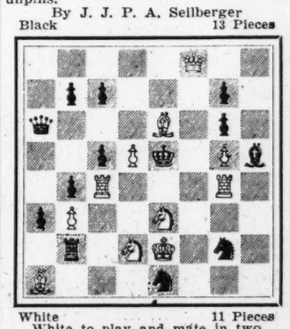
Prob. Comp. } P-Q7
A. J. Fink }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

As demonstrated last week, unpinning problems are disproportionately easy to solve. This problem, however, has unusual artistic merit in its quiet key move and its several interference unpins.

By J. J. P. A. Seilberger

Black 13 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The world's championship match has been resumed at Heidelberg, where three games are scheduled. The ninth game, given below, departs from the previous order of things in a rather half-hearted Cambridge Springs defense. Early simplifications gave Alekhine a slight advantage in mobility, but the challenger went into a combination on the twenty-third move which brought about absolute equality. After nine games Alekhine leads with a score of four wins to two for Bogoljubow, with three draws.

A local match for the New England championship is now in progress at the Boston Chess Club. The last game, given below, indicates something of the old-time form of the title holder, Weaver W. Adams, who is being led by the challenger, Harold Morton, whom he defeated in an earlier match some five or six years ago. The match of five games up, draws not counting, now stands three to one in favor of Morton.

The Illustrated London News reports that the cable match of last year has been annulled, leaving London with two of the necessary three victories for permanent possession of the Insull Trophy and "awaiting a challenge from an American city."

The Manhattan Chess Club recently moved from the Sherman Square Hotel, where it has been located for the last 11 years, to the Hotel Beacon, Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway.

The score of the game which won the Carlsbad tournament follows:

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Nimzowitsch	Tartakower	Nimzowitsch	Tartakower
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	25 Kt-K2	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	26 R-Kt3	K-Kt
3 P-B3	B-Kt2	27 P-KR3	P-K4
4 P-K4	P-Q3	28 K-B2	R-QB3
5 Kt-B3	Castles	29 R-Kt2	K-Q2
6 B-K3	QKt-Q2	30 QKt-Kt3	K-B
7 Kt-R3	P-K4	31 QKt-B5	R-KKt
8 P-Q5	P-QR4	32 Q-Q2	R-B
9 Kt-B2	P-Kt3	33 R-R2	K-Q
10 Q-Q2	Kt-B4	34 P-Kt3	K-Q
11 Kt-Kt5	B-Q2	35 P-R3	R-QR
12 P-KKt4	Q-B	36 Q-B	B-KB
13 P-KR4	P-Kt5	37 Kt-R4	Q-R2
14 P-R5	PxP	38 KtxP	Q-R
15 BxKt	BxB	39 KtxR	QxKt
16 RxP	B-Kt2	40 P-Kt5	PxBP
17 Kt-R	P-KB3	41 PxP	Q-R2
18 Q-R2	P-Kt3	42 QxP	BxP
19 Kt-Kt3	K-R2	43 Q-B6ch	K-B
20 B-K2	R-KKt	44 Kt-B5	BxKt
21 K-B2	R-R	45 PxB	K-Kt2
22 R-R4	Q-K	46 Q-Kt6	R-R
23 R-KKt	B-KB	47 QxQ	RxQ
24 K-Kt2	Kt-R2	48 R-Kt6	K-B
25 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt3	49 P-B6	R-R
26 P-B4	Kt-Q	50 B-Kt4ch	K-Q
27 B-B3	Kt-B2	51 K-K6	K-K
		52 BxKtch	KxB
		53 KRxB	Resigns

Rubinstein, who placed second to Capablanca by a single point at Budapest, lost a valuable point in his game with the Belgian master, Colle. The score:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Rubinstein	Colle	Rubinstein	Colle
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 R-Kt5	P-KR3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 R-Kt3	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	27 PxR	R-KKt3
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	28 K-B2	R-QB3
5 PxP	QxP	29 RxR	BxR
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	30 K-K	K-Q2
7 QxB	Kt-Kt5	31 K-Q2	K-Q3
8 Q-Q3	Kt-QB3	32 K-B3	B-K5
9 Kt-B3	P-K4	33 B-QB4	P-B4
10 PxP	Q-R4ch	34 P-R4	P-KKt4
11 B-Q2	KtxB	35 PxP	PxP
12 QxKt	QxQch	36 P-Kt3	B-Q4
13 KtxQ	KtxP	37 B-Q3	K-K4
14 R-B	B-Q2	38 P-R5	P-Kt3
15 P-K3	B-B3	39 PxP	PxP
16 Kt-B4	KtxKt	40 B-B	B-K3
17 RxKt	Castles QR	41 B-Kt2	P-Kt4
18 R-B3	R-Q3	42 P-QKt4	B-Q4
19 R-Q3	KR-Q	43 B-B	P-QB3
20 B-K2	BxP	44 B-K2	P-Kt5
21 R-Kt	R-KKt3	45 B-Q	B-B6
22 P-B4	B-K5	46 B-B2	B-K5
23 R-KKt3	KR-Q3	Resigns (a)	
24 R-B5	P-B4		

(a) If 47 B-Q, B-Q6, followed by K-K5, etc.

The ninth game of the world's championship match:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine	Bogoljubow	Alekhine	Bogoljubow
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Kt-QKt	B-B
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 P-R5	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 K-B2	K-B
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	20 Kt-Kt6	PxKt
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 PxP	KtxP
6 P-K3	Q-R4	22 RxKt	K-K2
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	23 R-R7	P-QB4
8 Q-B2	Castles	24 R-R4	R-Q3
9 B-K2	PxBP	25 PxP	RxP
10 BxKt	KtxB	26 KR-Kt4	R-Q2
11 KtxP	BxKtch	27 R-R3	R(Q2)-B2
12 QxB	QxQch	28 QR-Kt3	P-K4
13 PxQ	B-Q2	29 BxP	BxB
14 B-B3	KR-Q	30 RxB	RxPch
15 P-QR4	QR-B		Drawn
16 K-Q2	R-B2		

The most recent game in the Adams-Morton match for the New England championship:

KING'S BISHOP OPENING

Adams	Morton	Adams	Morton
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 QxRP	Q-B3
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	26 P-QB4	Q-Kt3
3 P-Q3	Kt-B3	27 QxQ	PxQ
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	28 Kt-B5ch	K-B
5 B-KKt5	Kt-QR4	29 KtxP	R-Q2
6 Kt-K2	KtxB	30 Kt-B8	R-Q6
7 PxKt	P-Q3	31 PxP	BPxP
8 Castles	BxKt	32 R-Kt	R-Q7ch
9 KtxB	B-K3	33 K-Kt3	RxR
10 P-QKt3	P-KR3	34 KxR	P-R4
11 BxKt	QxB	35 PxP	RxPch
12 Q-Q2	P-KKt4	36 K-Kt3	R-R3
13 P-B3	Castles	37 R-Q	R-KB3
14 P-KKt4	K-Kt2	38 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
15 Kt-K3	Q-K2	39 R-Q7ch	B-B2
16 Kt-Kt3	P-KB3	40 R-Kt7	R-B5
17 K-Kt2	P-QR4	41 Kt-Q6	K-Kt3
18 P-QR4	P-Kt3	42 RxP	K-R4
19 R-R	R-R	43 P-R5	B-K3
20 P-R3	Q-Q2	44 Kt-K8	P-Kt5
21 R-KR2	R-KR2	45 Kt-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
22 QR-R	QR-R	46 KtxB	RxPch
23 P-R4	B-Kt	47 KxP	R-B8
24 P-B5	KtPxP	48 KtxPch	Resigns

PICK-UPS

WHILE the victors always receive the larger amount of the glory of a World Series, the losing Cubs, by virtue of their last stand in the fourth and fifth games, against a team that was markedly superior, deserve a great deal of commendation. It was only by two of the greatest rallies ever made in a World Series that the Athletics won the last two games. They might just as well have been won by the Cubs. And if they had been, the count would now be three to two in favor of the Cubs, going back to their home grounds.

As was expected after the first two games, the record for strikeouts by one club in a series was broken. The previous record was 44, made against the New York Giants in 1921 and the New York Yankees in 1912. The new record made by Athletic pitchers against the Cubs is 51.

Hornsby came very near setting a new record for striking out. George L. Kelly, formerly with the Giants, struck out 10 times in 1921, and Hornsby went that route eight times in the 1929 classic. Cuyler struck out seven times and McMillan and English six apiece.

The great home-run-hitting Cubs failed to come up to expectations as home-run hitters. Grimm was the only one to hit a home run for the National Leaguers. Great pitching is the answer to that.

It seems almost as though every other person in Philadel

SCHOOL SURVEY BOARD SOUGHT BY TRADE GROUP

Adjustment of Education to New Social Environment Backed in Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Organization of a National Educational Survey Commission to make an appraisal of contemporary public education is recommended by the National Industrial Conference Board in a statement just made public.

The board holds that there is no single group or interest of society equipped to undertake full responsibility in evaluating the adequacy of the existing system to prepare the youth of today to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing economic and social environment, "as each group will view the problem primarily from the standpoint of its own interest."

The board, therefore, proposes that a comprehensive investigation of nation-wide scope be undertaken by "a group of men and women of the widest possible experience, capacity and vision representing all economic and social groups having a major interest in the educational problem, as those concerned with problems of labor, public health and social hygiene; those engaged in teaching and educational administration, and in the many branches of business."

Criticism leveled against the public school by employers, while perhaps in some cases doubtlessly justified, the board declares, "too often neglects to consider the broader objectives of public education, as well as ignores the employers' own responsibility of co-operation with the schools in making public education a more adequate means of preparing children for their probable vocation and their future duties as citizens."

"Likewise," it continues, "it may be observed that professional educators in many cases have lacked the practical knowledge of business life properly to adapt the educational program to the rapidly changing demands made by the business world upon young persons seeking employment."

In preparing its decision upon the organization of the commission, the board had the co-operation and counsel of an advisory committee composed of leading industrialists and educators.

"The work of the commission," the board says, "would necessarily proceed slowly and cautiously and would involve enlisting the assistance of all those agencies for research in the various fields which are now well organized and supported. It would thus not only tend to reinforce and supplement their work, but possibly make for some desirable elimination of duplication of effort. Free from political prejudice that would attach to the appointment of a federal governmental body, it could expand or contract its activities as its services warranted, and it would command support from non-political sources."

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studios" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 19

College Football

University of Pennsylvania-University of California (WEAF and CBS Chains transcontinental). From Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Graham McNamee announcing for NBC, on at 1:45; "Ted" Husing announcing for CBS, on at 2 p. m.

Harvard-Army (WJZ Chain). From Harvard Stadium, Brighton, Mass. One wonders what will be the reception of William (Bill) Mundy as announcer here, with a very pronounced Georgian accent, in the land of the broad "a." 1:45 p. m.

Washington-Washington State (Associated Oil-KHQ, KOMO). From Pullmann, Wash. 2 p. m.

Stage and Screen

Clive Brook; Sound News Man; David Mendoza; Paul Ash; Quartet; Soloists (Paramount-Public-CBS transcontinental). Feature-dramatic presentation of new Paramount picture, "The Return of Sherlock Holmes," featuring Clive Brook. 10 p. m.

Concert Artists

Alice and William Phelps, soprano and baritone; Great Lakes String Quartet (WJZ Chain). "Chicago Celebrities" period. 8 p. m.

Signor Antonio de Grassi, violinist (KGO). Proving adept at composition as well as the violin, since eight of nine numbers are his own. "Western Artist Series" concert. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Selections by Handel, Purcell and Bach, commemorating Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 6 p. m.

Parisian Program (Marvin — WJZ Chain). As expressed through the lighter music of France's classical composers. 8:30 p. m.

Concert Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Concert Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (Guldransen—CBS). Mr. Hadley reads Grieg, Mendelssohn, his own "Pierrette," Beethoven and Tchaikovsky. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Preponderance of French composers here. 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). **7 p. m.**

"Skellodians" (Skelly-NBC Chicago). Southern songs by the Cotton Pickers' Quartet. Ted Florito's orchestra. 7:30 p. m.

"Laundryland Lyrics" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Alice and Ted," young married couple, are continuity for popular program with Fred Waldner, Bernice Taylor, and orchestra directed by Josef Koestner. 8:30 p. m.

"Bonnie Laddies" (WJZ Chain). Three part popular harmonies. 9:15 p. m.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pancho's Orchestra (CBS). Half hour each. 11 p. m.

"Temple of the Air" (Temple-NBC Pacific). Male quartet, two pianos, and string ensemble. 8 p. m.

"Musketeers" (NBC Pacific). Directed by Walter Beban. 11 p. m.

Will Gunzendorfer's Hotel Whitcomb Dance Band (KGO). Playing in Drury Lane. 12 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Sierra Serenaders" (KGO). Nullo Caravacci whom Tito Schipa encouraged, is tenor soloist. 8:30 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WEAF Chain). Light classical and popular. 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Ludwig von Beethoven" (All-American Mohawk — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Incidents in the life of the great Teutonic composer, supplemented with musical interpolation. 8 p. m.

"Mr. and Mrs" (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). The results of an inside "tip" on the stock market. 9 p. m.

"L'Aiglon" (WJZ Chain). Radio Guild production of Edmund Rostand's six-act romantic tragedy of the son of Napoleon and the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria. 10 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KGO, KHQ). Pathos and humor in the dramatic versions of several old songs. 10 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 20

PROVIDENCE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

BALTIMORE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m., joint auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1120kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

DENVER—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., by KOA, 920kc-326m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

The Listener Speaks

THERE is a charm about the A. & P. Gypsies' Hour through the WEAF chain at 8:30 every Monday that does not diminish as the long life of this feature continues. The type of music they select has the widest appeal of any among radio listeners, and the way it is played under the baton of Harry Horlick gives it considerably greater value.

There are many numbers by Victor Herbert, Rudolph Friml and Sigmund Romberg which give promise of becoming permanent favorites and these usually form the backbone of these concerts of light music. Last Monday, for instance, the "Indian Love Call" was performed in a way that renewed its youth beautifully and the A. and P. tenor did full justice to "One Alone." Victor Herbert was represented by "Badinage" and the duet from "The Red Mill," "Because You're You." The actual gypsy type of music which used to be more in evidence in these periods was confined to a pair of Russian numbers.

The announcements this week dealt with the beauties of the delivery system employed by the sponsor's stores with emphasis upon the efficient vehicles performing this work. With the thought of vans in mind, Miss Erva Giles, soprano, sang Herman Lohr's "Where My Caravan has Rested." This favorite ballad dating back to pre-war days, was followed shortly after by an even better known number by the same composer and of about the same vintage—"Little Gray Home in the West." It was heard in an arrangement for four violins and piano, the effect of which was very good. Songs of this kind have a pleasant habit of annihilating the sense of time and space and conveying to listeners a fellow feeling of continuous youth. "Love Me and the World Is Mine," which was offered as a tenor solo reached some years further back in this process of welding pleasant memories into a happy present.

The ever popular "Real Folks" in the following half hour through WJZ chain were discovered in the breathless conclusion of a mitten knitting marathon. Elmer's ribs were being much tickled by the unraveling of his garments where he stood—a last source of supply for the flying needles.

D. M.

IN THE SHIP LANES

NEW YORK retains its leadership in volume of tonnage, both export and import, passing through its portals in the calendar year 1928. The total tonnage increased over 1927, although singularly enough, Buffalo, with its foreign trade with Canada, showed a greater increase and if this were computed on a percentage basis, the contrast would be even greater, since Buffalo's tonnage is only one-fourth of that of New York.

This increase was sufficient to lift Buffalo from fifth to third place in the ranking of United States ports, led only by New York and New Orleans. Los Angeles remained in fourth place, Baltimore dropped to fifth from third, and Boston remained in ninth place with a slight increase in tonnage over 1927. This increase was in export business and was sufficient to overcome a drop in imports and leave a slight margin of increase for the combined tonnage.

The first 15 ports, as computed by the United States Shipping Board's bureau of research, are listed below. Other well-known ports which do not appear in the figures ranked as follows in 1928: Seattle, 19; Tacoma, 21; Newport News, 25; Portland, Me., 28.

Port	Total Commerce 1927 T'age	Rank	1928 T'age	Rnk
New York, N. Y.	24,839,222	1	26,110,166	1
New Orleans, La.	7,697,648	2	8,158,641	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	5,269,091	5	6,700,588	3
Los Angeles, Cal.	6,174,058	4	6,340,388	4
Baltimore, Md.	6,374,607	3	5,887,024	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,462,434	6	4,810,761	6
Houston, Tex.	2,798,958	8	3,836,633	7
San Francisco	3,294,650	7	3,680,806	8
Boston, Mass.	2,472,560	9	2,491,150	9
Norfolk, Va.	2,354,163	10	2,131,108	10
Toledo, O.	1,927,010	12	1,980,351	11
Galveston, Tex.	2,227,054	11	1,951,175	12
Portland, Ore.	1,770,014	13	1,425,569	13
Superior, Wis.	1,159,537	18	1,351,806	14
Fairport, O.	369,259	39	1,301,065	15

Winter Cruises

With the season of winter cruises approaching, the Holland-America Line announces the chartering of one of its ships to a party for a West Indies voyage. The Mystic Shrine will use the steamship Volendam for a cruise through the Caribbean to the Panama Canal in January.

Refrigerated Space

Simultaneously, the Holland-America Line made a report on the results of the new steamship Statendam's refrigerated capacity. This aggregates 30,000 cubic feet, divided into four compartments, and shipments of fresh fish, cabbage, meat, eggs and other edibles have been handled in this space, in addition to the supplies carried for consumption by passengers.

Cunard Service

Cunard Line, with the tide of winter travel increasing in all directions, has planned a more ambitious winter program than heretofore, with 17 major cruises scheduled, including those around the world, to South America, the Mediterranean and to the West Indies. The Franconia and the Letitia will make the world cruises, the former in conjunction with Thomas Cook & Son Company and the latter under charter to the En Route Service and the University Travel Association.

The Samaria, chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb Company, will go around South America. Four Mediterranean voyages are listed including the Mauretania, and three chartered vessels: the Carinthia, by Raymond-Whitcomb; the Scythia, Frank Tourist Company, and the Transylvania, Frank C. Clark.

Ten West Indies cruises of eight to 26 days' duration complete the list, together with the semiweekly New York-Havana sailings of the Caronia and Carmania, and the special voyage of the Mauretania to Havana.

South American Lines

The growth and future possibilities of the South American trade are perceived only when one lists the numerous steamship lines plying from New York on regular schedules to the countries in the continent to the south. The Munson Line operates four ships regularly to the east coast and the Grace Line four vessels to the west coast, with other ships making intermediate calls both from New York and New Orleans. The Furness Prince Line has four new vessels in the east coast route and the Lamport & Holt operates three.

To the west coast the Pacific Line has two ships and the Chilean, or South American Line, two more. This totals 11 regular vessels going down the east coast of South America and eight down the west coast, via the Panama Canal, both of which are augmented by various non-passenger carrying ships as well as by vessels not enumerated in this list but which traverse a part of these routes.

Steamship Schedules

Two telephones and one girl, speaking into first one and then the other. "Due at Quarantine at 6. Will dock between 10:30 and 11 tomorrow morning." It was the office of the United States Lines, and the information desk was reporting the arrival of the Leviathan to persons seeking information by telephone, and with 1700 passengers coming in on the vessel, the calls came in as rapidly as she could give a courteous answer to one and then turn to her other telephone, a feat which was maintained all day, she stated.

Various types of cruises through the Caribbean are offered by the United Fruit Company with 10 to 24 hours' duration, both from New York and New Orleans. Stopping at various ports en route, different voyages have as their objectives, Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Havana, and other points.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 17

Venezuela, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Westphalia, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, Oct. 18

Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Oct. 19

Pennsylvania (new) Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Homeric (1 a. m). White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Gripsholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Veendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam: Deutschland, Hamburg-American, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian-America, for Bergen, Oslo; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Oct. 23

Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Roussillon, French, for Bordeaux.

FROM BOSTON
Sunday, Oct. 20
Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL
Thursday, Oct. 17
Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Calgaric, White Star, for Southampton, Havre, London.

Friday, Oct. 18

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Oct. 19

Regina, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Wednesday, Oct. 23
Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu; Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.
Thursday, Oct. 24
Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.
Friday, Oct. 25
President McKinley, American Mail, for Orient.
Saturday, Oct. 26
Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES
Saturday, Oct. 26
Calawaii, Lassco, for Honolulu; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.
Monday, Oct. 28
Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, Oct. 18

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

Sunday, Oct. 20

America, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Resolute, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Volendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Oct. 21

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Tuesday, Oct. 22

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg; Pan America, Munson, from east coast South America; Ebro, Pacific, from west coast South America; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Oct. 23

President Harding, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Arabic, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

DUE BOSTON
Sunday, Oct. 20
Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre.

Tuesday, Oct. 22
Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

Ontario Premier Outlines Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MITCHELL, Ont.—At a meeting held by the riding of South Perth to nominate a Conservative candidate and prepare for a possible provincial election, G. Howard Ferguson, the Premier, made an announcement of government policy in connection with hydroelectric power which is considered to be a forerunner of further extension of the hydro system to rural districts. The Premier promised that the Government would immediately reduce the service charge in rural districts and would extend the Hydroelectric Power Commission system to sparsely settled districts at reduced rates, charging costs to the system as a whole.

Last year the Provincial Power Commission built 1000 miles of rural lines—that is, transmission lines—for hydroelectric power generated at Niagara and elsewhere serving villages and towns, but also available for farms along the route and for farms on roads close to the route. Already this year 1250 miles of similar rural transmission line have been erected, and it will be the policy of the Government to encourage and assist further extensions.

The Premier also outlined plans to extend the provincial highway system into the rural districts, arterial roads now being more or less completed. More official emphasis is to be placed by the Government on rural development generally, said Mr. Ferguson.

Notabilities Return From Arctic Region

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — The return of the Beothic from its annual inspection of eastern Arctic is always an event in government and scientific circles. Its last trip, completed at Sydney, N. S., a few days ago, is particularly interesting on account of its "crew" passengers and the information they have gathered in all parts of the vast almost unknown territory lying between Baffin Island and Great Slave Lake.

In addition to George P. MacKenzie, who has been in command of these expeditions during the last five years, the steamship brought back the usual number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police relieved from their long patrols of the islands, including Inspector R. C. Joy, Dr. Livingston, P. A. Taverner, government ornithologist, J. D. Soper, who spent a year on Baffin Island studying the habits of the blue goose, and W. H. B. Hoare of the Department of the Interior, who 21 months ago started for the Thelon Game Reserve, west of Great Slave.

Mr. Hoare left Ottawa Jan. 1, 1928, accompanied by one white man and a team of huskies that had been brought from the Arctic by the Beothic on a previous trip, and during his long sojourn in the wilderness gathered valuable data regarding the migrations of the musk ox and caribou and the ways of the Beverly Lake and Black River Eskimos who have hunted these animals from time immemorial.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Philip N. Tolman, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. Justin S. Sevbert, Pasadena, Calif.
B. E. Bryan, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Alwine Falk, De Land, Fla.
Miss Leslie T. Fagan, Middletown, Conn.
O. Edward Smith, Jersey City, N. J.
Jean Logan, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Una B. Willard, Portland, Ore.
Edward H. Willard, Portland, Ore.
W. Truman Green, Tampa, Fla.
Frank P. Hall, Wilmington, Del.
Malcolm Bayley, Louisville, Ky.
Gladys C. Fulton, Providence, R. I.
Carrie M. Gillis, Cranston, R. I.
Mrs. Emma S. Leighton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Marian E. Pierce, Red Wing, Minn.
Mrs. Jennie C. Pierce, Red Wing, Minn.
Mayme M. Herzog, Peru, Ill.
Helen K. Thorne, New York City.
Margaret J. Giffel, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Miss Vida Goldstein, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Mrs. Elsie Bell Champion, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ITALY TO CUT GRAIN IMPORTS BY 50 PER CENT

Intensive Wheat Campaign Brings Highest Recorded Production Figure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Italian Government will have to import this year only 10,000,000 quintals of foreign wheat instead of the usual 20,000,000 or 25,000,000, according to the latest official returns, which place the year's wheat crop at 70,000,000 quintals (265,000,000 bushels), the highest figure yet recorded in Italy. There is no need to emphasize the importance for Italy's reducing her grain imports, which are the determining factor in her unfavorable balance of trade.

These figures show that the systematic efforts made under government auspices to increase the yield per hectare are gradually giving the expected results, notwithstanding the singularly unfavorable meteorological conditions of the last few years. The Italian Government has repeatedly stated that agriculture is the most important national industry, and a "Battle of the Grain" was started four years ago for the purpose of making the country independent of imported supplies. The Government is satisfied with the results already achieved, and farmers are being further urged to render the soil of Italy capable of feeding the people.

There are immense tracts which are still today completely barren; the most fertile regions of Italy are the plains of Lombardy and Venetia, which provide more than half of the total corn yield, and it is in these provinces that the best results have been obtained. The area sown this year was slightly less than that of the two preceding years, but the average wheat production per hectare has risen from 11 to over 14 quintals per hectare.

Measures for encouragement of agriculture include the imposition of customs duties on foreign wheat and other cereals, the multiplication of institutes for agricultural training experiments, encouragement of the use of modern agricultural machinery, the granting of credit facilities for farmers, land reclamation schemes and national and regional competitions.

Railway President Visits North Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—More convinced than ever that Canada in the future will be much occupied in extending her activities northward, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railways, has returned from a month's tour of the Northwest. With a party of directors and leading business men of the East, President Beatty traveled 300 miles north of Edmonton on the Northern Alberta Railway, and also into the northern areas of Saskatchewan through which branch lines are now being built.

"Between the existing railway lines and the mineral-bearing rock formation spanning the far north there is a wide belt of agricultural land of proven value," said Mr. Beatty. "At present we are concerned with the development of this belt where settlers were already raising fine crops of grain, and towns and villages are rapidly springing up. But we are not losing sight of the railway extensions which may become imperative when the mineral values farther north become more clearly apparent.

GUELPH COLLEGE TO HAVE FINE ADDITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The organization of the Federal Department of Agriculture is to be extended by the addition of a new branch dealing with Agricultural Economics appertaining to co-operative marketing of farm products. It will also conduct economic surveys and farm management investigations, and will assemble information on the many phases of agricultural economics by the application of research methods.

Another important step in the advance of agriculture in Ontario will be the construction of a new $1,000,000 administration and residence building at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, which will be completed on Sept. 1, 1930.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 15)

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Hambleton Cor ctf	66	66	66
8 Haygart Corp	67	66⅞	67
18 Hazeltine	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Hercules Motor	34	34	34
2 Homokla Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Holl Co	23	23	23
4 Hudson Bay M&S	16⅞	16½	16½
6 Humble Oil & Ref	119⅜	118	118
†50 Illinois Pipe Line	307	307	307
16 Hydro Elec	70	69½	69½
4 Imp Oil Can new	37¾	35⅞	36⅜
4 Insull Util	103¼	102⅝	103¼
1 Nns Co No Am	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
8 Insurance Sec	27	26⅜	27
8 Insurance Shares	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞
4 Intercoast Trade	30⅜	30¼	30¼
5 Intercon Petrol	1½	1½	1½
1 Inter Perfume	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8 Internat Pet	28⅜	28	28⅜
25 Inter Sup Pow rts	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8 Inter Equity con pf	48¼	48	48
12 Inter Superpow	78	76½	76½
8 Inter Utilities B	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
28 Interstate Equities	19⅜	19½	19½
4 Irving Air Chute	22⅛	21½	22½
4 Ital Superpw	25	23⅞	23⅞
1 Ital Superp deb rts	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 Kolster Brandes	3	3	3
2 Lackawanna Sc n	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Lane Bryant	81	81	81
1 Leh Coal & Nav	154⅜	154⅜	154⅜
8 Lehman Corp	111⅞	110½	110½
4 Lib McN & Lib	18⅜	18½	18½
4 Lily Tupil Cup	21	21	21
1 Lit Bros	10	10	10
1 Lone Star G nw	62	62	62
1 MacMarr Stores	39½	39½	39½
2 Mangel Stores	30⅛	30¼	30⅛
1 Lucky Tiger	3¼	3¼	3¼
18 Marine Midland	71½	70	70
1 Marion Stm Shov	24	24	24
8 Mason Val Mines	2	2	2
8 Mavis Bot Co	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
4 May Flower Assoc	98½	98	98
28 Memphis Nat Gas	23⅜	21½	21½
2 Mesabi Iron	25	25	25
12 Metal&Min (1.20)	17	16⅜	17
57 Mid West Util new	45⅜	43½	44⅜
4 Mid West util pf	59¼	58½	59
5 Mid West pf rts	17½	17½	17½
9 Mid West pf new	138	135	136½
1 Midland Roy pf	25	25	25
3 Midland Roy pf	31	31	31
18 Mo Kan Pipe Line	32⅜	31½	31½
4 Mohawkj Min (6)	60⅞	60¾	60⅞
2 Monson Elec	47¼	47⅝	47⅝
4 Moody's In pf (3)	51	50½	51
8 Mount Prod (1.60)	10½	10⅜	10½
3 National Avia	34⅛	34½	34½
1 NatDryPr pfA(7)	105	105	105
4 NatFamStor (1.60)	27½	27⅛	27⅛
8 Nat Invest n	50⅝	48	48
4 NaPubServA (1.60)	36	35⅛	35⅛
1 NatRubMach (3)	29	29	29
1 Nat Screen (1.60)	22½	22½	22½
18 Nat Sug Ref NJ (2)	37⅜	37	37⅜
2 Nat Toll Bridge	16	16	16
8 Nat Trans (1¼B)	20½	19	20
2 Nauheim Pharm	3	3	3
2 Nehi Corp (1)	23	23	23
2 Nelson Crp (f)(2)	25¼	25⅜	25½
1 NwEngPowerpf(6)	90¼	90	90¼
3 Newmnt Min (4A)	219⅜	215	215
1 Newport Co	48	48	48
10 N Y Investrs (1.20)	46¼	45	45⅞
1 N Y Mdse (2½B)	35	35	35
2 N Y Invest war	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
13 N Y Central rt(2)	9½	9⅞	9¼
1 NYRio&BuenAires	16	16	16
1 NYTl6½%pf(6½)	113½	113¼	113¼
106 Niagara Hud Pw	23	22⅝	22⅝
7 NiagHudPowAwar	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 NiagHudPowRwar	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 NiagShurst(1-40B)	60	60	60
2 Niles Bem Pond	50½	50½	50½
17 Noranda Mines	49⅜	48½	48½
5 No Am Aviatn	10⅛	10	10
4 No Sta Pow A (8)	265	261	261
1 Novadel Agene (2)	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Ohio Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 Ohio Oil (2¼B)	78⅜	78	78
5 Oil Stocks A (⅛A)	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
2 Pacific West Oil	20	20	20
5 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Paramt Cab (2.40)	18⅜	18	18⅜
6 Parmlee Tr (1½)	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
1 Patterson Sargent	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
1 Pender Gr A (3½)	50	50	50
2 Penney Co	111½	111	111½
†10 Penney A pf (6)	93¾	93¾	93¾
†20 Penn O E ppf (7)	105⅝	105	105
†30 Penn O E 6%pf(6)	94½	94⅜	94½
27 Pennroad Corp	23½	23	23¼
13 Pennroad rts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2 Penn W&Pw (2½)	108⅝	106⅜	108⅜
3 Peo Lt Pw A (2.40)	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
3 Petrol Corp Am	27	27	27
4 Pierce Gov (1½)	22⅜	22½	22½
3 Pilot Radio (1.20)	20¼	20	20¼
4 Pitney B new	24	23⅜	23⅜
6 Plymouth Oil	32⅜	30¼	31⅜
1 Polymet Mfg	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
3 Powdrell & Alex	108	106	108
12 Prince & W pf	37½	36¾	36¾
9 Prince & Whitely	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜
12 Prudential Inv	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1 Premier Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11 Pitts P Glass	67½	67½	67½
1 Power Secur	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Rainbow LP A	34	33½	33½
3 Rainbow LP B	17	16⅞	16⅞
7 Rainbow L rts		⅝	⅝
1 Red Warrior		1⅛	1⅛
1 Reiter Foster	3½	3½	3½
4 Reliable Stores	25	24⅝	24⅝
2 Reliance Man	50	50	50
5 Reynolds Bros	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Reynolds Met A	42	42	42
6 Roan Ant Cop	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
2 Rock L&P tr ctf	35¾	34¼	34¼
5 Rolls Royce Ltd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Root Ref	25	25	25
3 Root Ref pf	26	25½	25½
2 Royal Type n	75	75	75
1 Ross Stores	72	72	72

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
14 St Regis Paper n	35⅞	34⅛	34⅛
30 St Regis Paper rts	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 Salt-Creek Prod	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
1 Schiff & Co	48	48	48
2 Segal Lock	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
12 Selected Indust	23½	23	23⅛
3 Selecter Ind 2pf	98½	98	98½
2 Selected Ind pr pf	68	66½	66½
2 Sharpe & Dohme	28	28	28
2 Sheaffer Pen N4N4	66⅞	66	66
3 Shenandoah	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
4 Shenandoah pf	49⅛	49	49⅛
2 Sierra Pac Elec N	63	62	62
11 Silica Gel Corp vtc	37½	36½	36½
1 Smith A O	230	224	224
7 Sonora Products	3	2

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, washing paint, house and window cleaning. THOS. G. TAYLOR, 80 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Flatbush 1328.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.

Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Quiet, helpful atmosphere in view of ocean; moderate rates; daily, weekly; about 25 guests. Open all year. Tel. 162-J

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE
Very desirable building lot on finished, accepted street; price right. Write MRS. E. BARDWELL, 90 Brainerd Road, Allston, Mass.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
Ideal summer and winter home. English White Stucco, very attractive design, beautiful lines. Four bedrooms with closets, tile bath, linen closet in hall, large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maid's room with toilet and screened-in porch, glassed-in sunporch, new General Electric refrigerator, new Premier Gas Water Heater, hot water heating system. Down stairs woodwork open grain chestnut, built-in china closet, coat closet and bookcase with leaded glass doors. Corner plot with unusual shrubbery, 10 Blue Spruce, Hemlocks and Long Needle Pine trees, privet hedge surrounding house. One block from canal where boat may be kept. Large garage designed with lines in keeping with house. Excellent commuting conditions to New York City, seven blocks from station. Photographs sent on request. Price $15,000.00, cash $5,000.00. Address 39 Archer Street, Freeport, Long Island. Telephone Freeport 4855.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WOULD like to share my room with young man; home atmosphere; must be neat and orderly; references; $20 for room and board. Box M-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

PRACTITIONER wants board in private family with limited use of consultation room, vicinity Haddon Heights, or Haddonfield, New Jersey; convenient to garage. Box P-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia.

ROOMS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA., 30 Linwood Ave.—Large comfortable room, next bath, or two beautiful rooms, private bath and open fireplace; strictly private home; delightful environment; near Christian Science church. Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms at reasonable rates; car space. MRS. PERRY. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York Harbor; light, airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 186 Cooper St.—Business woman will share home with one or two ladies; home privileges; reasonable rent; near Wilson Ave. Station, B. M. T.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large sunny room next bath; comfortably furnished; near church. MRS. KAHL, 287 Putnam Ave. Tel. Decatur 7706-J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Young business woman will share with another business woman, attractive modern apartment, fine neighborhood. Box X-67, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Sunny independent room; breakfast; lady; quiet; with professional woman; near Columbia University; reasonable; references. Telephone Academy 5233 before 9 a. m. and 9-10 p. m.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

TORONTO, ONT.—Warm furnished room for one or two gentlemen; board optional. MRS. McKEOWAN, Har. 0904.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, MASS.
Housekeeper by the day or hour; capable; good cook.
Phone Ken. 8742

BOOKKEEPER — Competent, experienced, capable office manager; valuable assistant to executive. 112-22 86th Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I. Richmond Hill 7015.

GOVERNESS or companion to children or adults; will care for home needing mother's care; reliable; excellent references. P. O. Box 468, Rochester, N. Y.

LADY traveling to Europe from Boston after Thanksgiving would act as companion or attendant for expenses; references. Address I. B., 1853 Newton St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

POSITION as companion-attendant (to man or woman) or traveling companion desired by competent woman. Box X-69, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED German girl desires position as housekeeper and cook. E. H., 889 Steinway Ave., Long Island City, New York.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT-STENOGRAPHER—College graduate; 2 years' teaching experience; several years' office experience; fully qualified for high-grade service, preferably in Washington, D. C. Address Box 112, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1281 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TORONTO, ONT.—Lady seeks temporary position in Canada; good testimonials; teaching and clerical experience; accurate and good at figures. P-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston Mass.

WOMAN of refinement desires position as companion to lady or attendant to children; will furnish references upon request. X-68, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave. New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WILL accept a limited number of piano pupils, adults or children. C. A. AUGSTEIN, 2350 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Kellogg 7404.

TO LET — FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lovely 6-room furnished apartment for winter months. Address HENRY PEARSON, Bankers' Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortably furnished 4-room apartment, leasing preferably to couple or business women; subway. Stillwell 9226.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Well furnished 6-room apartment and garage, hot water heat; near schools and trains; 20 minutes to Boston; rent reasonable. Call Ocean 0523.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

MAUDE N. KETCHAM
Teacher of Singing and Piano
8030 164th St., Jamaica, L. I. Rep. 7297

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6529
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON

Have You Seen the
New
Radio Department
at
The G. W. ROBINSON CO. Ltd.

Free demonstration of Temple, De Forest or Crosley in your home.

RICHARDSON'S
COAL and COKE
"Good to the Last Shovel"
Stock Yards, Wentworth St. N.
Phone Gar. 6016—Nights Gar. 3371-W

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

LUGGAGE *and* GIFTS
HAMILTON
LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

LONDON

Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Safe Milk
Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter
Plants at
WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, STRATFORD, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHERINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO FOREST, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED
WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
New Fall Hosiery
in beautiful shades
for day and evening
Priced from
$1.50 to $3.50 pair

CLIFF ROBINSON
The Home of
Blue Ribbon Meats
We are anxious to supply your wants at all times.
Use the Phones, Metcalf 7111 and 7112
202 DUNDAS STREET

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
VULCANIZING SERVICE
354 Wellington Street
Phone Met. 2334

THAYERS
Men's Apparel
Results prove Readers of The Christian Science Monitor appreciate our Stores, Stocks and Service.
Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"
TWO STORES { 183 DUNDAS ST. / 384 RICHMOND ST.

Jackson
CLEANER
AND DYER
Cleaners of Recognized Ability
PLANT AND OFFICE:
Richmond Street at Pall Mall
3 Phones 3 Deliveries

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
385-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

INSURANCE
H. E. WHEELER
107 Beaconsfield Avenue

LAWRASONS
Snowflake
Ammonia
Softens Water—Removes Grease

THE LUMSDEN OIL CO.
Shell Gas, Oil and Accessories
Service Stations at
337 DUNDAS ST. at Waterloo St.
Phone Met. 5736-J
and 752 RICHMOND ST. at Oxford St.
Phone Met. 1020

MERKLEY & BALL
PLUMBING & HEATING
AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS
520 Piccadilly St. Office 513 Richmond St.

J. G. STEELE & CO.
HARDWARE
Martin Senour 100% Pure Paint and Varnishes. Builders' Hardware, Household Hardware, Cutlery, Aluminumware.
261 DUNDAS ST. Metcalf 750

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON (Continued)

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to Iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 7c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

J. A. STANLEY
Noted South End Grocer
Chain Store Purchasing Facilities
Extra Complete Stock
Our Motto: *Best value at least cost.*
285 Wortley Road at Briscoe Street
Phone Met. 2131

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

Awnings, Tents and Flags
TARPAULINS
COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

AGNEW-SURPASS
Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY. HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN. 32 STORES.
LONDON STORE AT 236 DUNDAS ST.

OTTAWA

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd., cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, living in Ottawa and district, to subscribe for
The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk
Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630
275 Kent St.
Ottawa

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
241 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Cleghorn & Beattie
Quality Goods & Service
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

Books for Children
A Special Gallery All the Year Round
A. H. JARVIS, *"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

D. E. JOHNSON LIMITED
High-Class Furnishings
Clothing and Slater Shoes
Cor. Metcalfe and Sparks Sts.
OTTAWA, ONT.

DEVLIN'S
The Great Parent Specialty Store of Fashion Classics
The Ed. Devlin Co. Limited
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN CANADA

Galt, Ont.—R. W. Meikleham.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Oshawa, Ont.—Henderson's Book Store, King Street, East.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Bob Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Navein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Wilson & Son's News Stand, 2248 Bloor St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East.; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lublin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Hawker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun; Moukland Pharmacy, 166 Moukland St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA (Continued)

R. S. Rodger and Co.
500 McLEOD STREET
High-Class Groceries
Tel. C. 930

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

TORONTO

Wonderful Variety of
GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
for the junior girl or slight figure
GIRDLES . . . . 98c to $6.95
BRASSIERES . . . 49c to $2.25
Sold in Toronto
The WOOLNOUGH SHOP
384 YONGE STREET TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Nature's answer to the food question
MORE MILK
Caulfield's
MILK
"From Selected Farms" Toronto, Can.

SHOES STOCKINGS *LEATHER GOODS*
CHISHOLMS
2866 DUNDAS STREET
2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

Cantilever Shoe
for Men, Women and Children
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
MR. J. K. ROSE, Manager
7½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

FERNBANK DAIRY
(G. D. HENDERSON, Mgr.)
Pasteurized Milk
and Cream
1031 Dovercourt Road LO. 6688

THE RIPPON ART
Original Oil and Water Colors
PICTURE FRAMING
Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions.
490 Bloor St. W. Phone Trinity 1909

All kinds of Printing, and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 Church Street Phone Elgin 7908

PHILBROOK
CHOICE MEATS
2246 Bloor St. W. LY. 1763

BLOOR PORK STORE
and DELICATESSEN
(E. C. DANIELS, *Prop.*)
2238 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1767

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 Dundas Street, West Toronto
Phone LY 2167

G. S. BEER
Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
for Fall Delivery
Kenwood 7378 1161 St. Clair Ave. W.

VAN DER VOORT, GALLIVAN, VAN DER VOORT and O'REILLY
Barristers Solicitors Notaries
1002 ATLAS BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

Office Lombard 3403 Residence Hudson 1802-M
A. T. THOMPSON
PLUMBING and HEATING
DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

A. R. MORTON & CO.
Industrial, General Real Estate, Rents and Insurance
407A LUMSDEN BLDG. Elgin 2248

F. Lee Morton, B.A.
BARRISTER—SOLICITOR NOTARY
407A LUMSDEN BLDG. Elgin 2248

WRIGHT BROS.
Cleaners and Dyers
884 Kingston Rd. Howard 2520 & 2537

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
4 Bloor Street West
Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

LEONARD GRAY
PAINTING and
DECORATING Contractor
36 ELMWOOD AVENUE LY. 5929

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO (Continued)

THE VERY BEST ROGERS HIGHEST QUALITY COAL
Telephone Adelaide 6812

HYGIENIC
HAIRDRESSING
PARLORS
414-418 RYRIE BUILDING
Corner Shuter and Yonge Sts.
Phones Elgin 8430-8439

WINDSOR

WARREN
THE
CLEANER-DYER
148 CRAWFORD Seneca 23

Insurance Service
R. T. MOORE
LA BELLE BLDG., SENECA 5138

Quebec

MONTREAL

Limited
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

THE VERY BEST ROGERS HIGHEST QUALITY COAL
THE ELIAS ROGERS CO., Limited
ALFRED ROGERS, President
CANADA CEMENT BLDG.
LAncaster 4252

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
CASTLE BUILDING
1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada

Plumbing and Heating
Contractor
Rust-Proof Anaconda Brass Pipe
Plumbing Our Specialty
Night and Day Service
W. B. GILMOUR
1270 Fort Street Wilbank 6737

HOWARD J. WARR
Gentlemen's and Ladies'
TAILOR
661 Woodlands Ave. York 5732

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH
Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Rd. Phone 5616
"LIKE A GEM IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING"
Standing in two acres, two minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU. SEPARATE TABLES: COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS.
Readers of this paper welcomed.
(3 minutes from new church)
GARAGE for 6 CARS. Illustrated tariff.
S. M. Horspool

Bournemouth, Wimbledon Hall
Delightful situation near sea; 2 minutes new church; own farm; central heating; bedrooms gas fires; quiet, restful. From £3.3.0. Phone 886.

BOURNEMOUTH—CRAG HALL—PENSION
Finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Tel. No 269.

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount, Priory Rd.—Superior furnished suites; 2 mins. Pier, Square, Winter Gardens; gas fires in bedrooms; southwest aspect; garage. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH—Cavendish House Boarding Establishment, 8 Christchurch Rd.—Gas fires in bedrooms; personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. L. & E. JONES.

HINDHEAD, MANOR HOTEL
Charming old-world hotel; quiet; well appointed; central heating; beautiful grounds; garage; golf. Phone 31.

SURREY, Leigh Place Hotel, Cobham. Phone 20—Charming surroundings, grounds 10 acres; spacious reception; salubrious air; lovely country home; billiards, tennis; hard; garden produce; excellent cuisine; gas fires in bedrooms.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Residential Hotel on sea front; central position; one minute shops & pier; dining room & lounge with covered balcony facing sea; comfort & cooking studied; winter terms 2½ to 4 guineas weekly according to room; warmly recommended; special Christmas programme; terms 15/6 a day. Apply MRS. CROFTS.

TORQUAY — Genuine refinement enjoyed away from home at ARDMORE PRIVATE HOTEL, with its comfortable bedrooms, dainty cuisine and privately trained staff. 4 acres charming grounds, overlooking Anstey's Cove. Tennis, bathing from house. 6½-9 gns. inclusive. Reduction large party. Booklet, COL. and MRS. de WINTON.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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Where: Czechoslovakia.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A Bohemian musical composer. Son of the innkeeper and butcher in a little Bohemian town, his first public appearance took place before the inn door, as fiddler to the village dancers. He had already learned at school to play and to sing; later, while living with an uncle in another town, he made friends with an organist who willingly taught the talented lad all he himself knew. Everything conspired to lead Dvořák toward a musical career; his father could not attract him toward the business of innkeeping.

Nevertheless, Dvořák traveled a rocky road. For three years he studied hard at Prague, practically without financial help from his family. To keep himself lodged and clothed and fed, he played in private orchestras or at taverns; after a time he had a few pupils, secured first a position in a theater orchestra, then one as church organist. Always there was worry and privation for Dvořák and his wife. Even after he had begun to compose, he was unable either to hire a piano or to buy the music-paper on which to record the notes. It was not until he had achieved a measure of success that the Government granted him the pension which brought leisure and mental freedom for his work.

In 1877 he composed a series of Slavonic dances which were widely acclaimed; and thereafter his works appeared frequently. His chamber music and his New World Symphony, composed while he was in America as head of the National Conservatory of Music in New York, are still often performed. Even the man in the street usually knows the Humoreske, which at one period was included in the repertory of Fritz Kreisler. Musical experts hold that, though Dvořák's abilities as a composer were of the highest order, he made the mistake of writing down to the popular conception of him as essentially the composer of works which expressed a simple, almost a bucolic charm.

A Word a Day

Homage

This word is interwoven in the annals of the Old World with historic deeds of valor and fealty. Consolidation of the successes of William the Norman made imperative the introduction of the feudal polity into England as the most practical method of holding the conquered territory. The mutual support and protection implied in the original pact soon, however, became one-sided, and merged in most cases into the status of lord and villein, where the rich became ever more powerful and their dependents weaker and weaker. But that is another story.

"Homage" is derived through the French *homme*, from the Latin *homo*, "man." The act consists in an open submission and obedience by which a man acknowledges he is the man, or vassal, of a superior; in turn, he is entitled to protection at the hands of this superior.

"Homage" differs from "fealty" in that "homage" is done and "fealty" is sworn, it being worthy of observation that an oath is conceived as less solemn than the symbolic act.

Hom'-age is accented on the first syllable; the *o* sounds as in *odd*, *a* as in *senate*, *g* as *j*. Give the *h* its full value.

"His countenance enforces homage."—Henry V, iii.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What country leads the world in tonnage of motorships?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
2. What is the color of liquid air?—*Children's Page* 20
3. What is Great Britain's public debt per person? What European country has the lowest?—*Editorial*..... 20
4. What, to John Muir, was the most eloquent thing in nature?—*Home Forum* 20
5. What airplane speed is predicted in 10 years by Louis Bleriot?—*Editorial Note* .. 20

—

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

CHARITY is not an action, it is a life.
—LOBSTEIN

Odds and Ends

America's Apple Trees

Apple trees are said to have been introduced into America in the colonial days.

First Copyrighted Publication

The first publication to be copyrighted in the United States was Noah Webster's "Grammatical Institute of the English Language," which was published in 1783.

London Bobbies

Officials of London's police force have issued orders that in the summer the policemen need not wear their chin straps which are attached to the helmet. The straps leave telltale strips on the otherwise tanned face of the policeman, making him unfit for "plain clothes" duty.

United States Land Area

It is said that 2,973,774 of the total area of 3,026,789 square miles of the United States is land area.

Largest Hangar

The largest airplane hangar in the United States is said to be the hexagonal structure of the Western Air Express at Los Angeles. It houses six large transport planes at one time.

Tire Wear

Automobile tires manufactured today last, on the average, at least three times as long as tires produced a few years ago. Beside the improved wearing qualities of the tires, much of this lengthened life is due to improved highways.

The Children's Corner

The Ugliest Puppy

TIM, the ugliest of all the puppies, met Quackles the Duckling at the farmyard gate one morning. Tim was looking rather miserable.

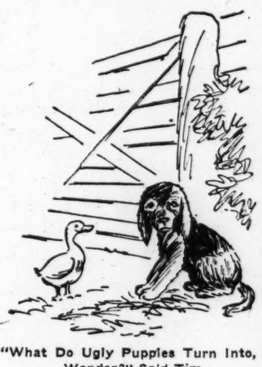
"Hullo!" said Quackles, "what's the matter with you?"

"Nothing much," answered Tim. "I was just wishing I wasn't quite so ugly—that's all."

"I'm the ugliest of our family, too," said Quackles, sympathetically. "Not much use wishing."

"S'pose not," agreed Tim. "I wouldn't mind so much," he went on, "only Dorothy, the little girl at the house where I live, is to keep one of us to be her very own dog, and tonight she's going to choose which it shall be. I did so want to be chosen, but I don't suppose she'd think of keeping an ugly one like me."

"You never can tell," said Chuckles, thoughtfully. "It isn't always the ones who start ugly that turn out the worst in the end. There was a dreadfully ugly duckling once, who



"What Do Ugly Puppies Turn Into, I Wonder?" Said Tim.

ended by being a beautiful swan when he grew up."

"Fancy that!" cried Tim. "Are you going to turn into a swan presently, Quackles?"

"Might," said Quackles, hopefully. "But don't you know?" asked Tim.

"Oh no. You can't tell at all until suddenly it happens, one day."

"But I should have thought," said Tim, frowning hard, "that if you were going to be a swan in the end, you would have had a—a sort of 'swannish' feeling right from the first." He pondered over this for a while, and then said, slowly, "What do ugly puppies turn into, I wonder. I don't think I quite want to be a swan, somehow."

"H'm," said Quackles, "I expect you'd turn into a Handsome Hound."

"Should I?" said Tim, a little doubtfully. "As a matter of fact I'm a spaniel now—at least, a sort of a spaniel. Still, I s'pose you never know."

For a while they sat side by side, and wondered to themselves—about swans and hounds, and being ugly and not being ugly, and all that. At last Tim said, "What does your mother say about it?"

"Oh—'Quack Quack' or something," answered Quackles. "What does yours say?"

"Mine," replied Tim, "says 'Handsome is as handsome does.'"

"Whatever does that mean?"

"It means if you're as good as gold and as brave as a lion, it doesn't matter how ugly you are."

"Oh. Is 'Handsome Does-ing' being good and brave?"

"I suppose so. But I'm afraid I don't Handsome Does very much. It's awfully hard, sometimes, Handsome Does-ing," he sighed.

"It is," agreed Quackles, sighing, too.

"Well, there," said Tim after a while, "I suppose it can't be helped. I must be going home now. Good-by. You won't forget to let me know if you feel that 'swannish' feeling coming on, will you?" and off he pattered down the road to his home.

As he was trotting along, Tim suddenly spied something lying in the dust.

"Better look! Better see!" he barked, prancing up to it. "Ow! It's Dorothy's doll, Miss Arabella, and in her best frock, too! However did she get here? Must have dropped out of the car or something. I'd better take her home."

He gently picked up Arabella by the back of her dress. She was rather big, and she bumped a little on the ground as he went along. She was heavy, too, so that by the time he got to his own gate, Tim was rather tired of Arabella, and almost wished he had left her to rescue herself.

Dorothy was in the front garden, hunting among the bushes when Tim reached his own gate, for she had just missed her doll. Tim danced joyfully up to her and laid Miss Arabella at her feet.

"Arabella!" cried Dorothy. "Tim's found Arabella! Oh you beautiful doggie!"

Tim sat back on his haunches, thumping the ground with his tail and beaming up at her.

Next morning Quackles was down by the farmyard gate again, when Tim rushed up.

"Quackles!" he barked excitedly, "I've been chosen. She chose me! I'm going to be Dorothy's very own dog! Isn't it splendid?"

"What?" cried Quackles, "You mean to say she did choose you, after all? Didn't she mind, then, about your being, well—you know?"

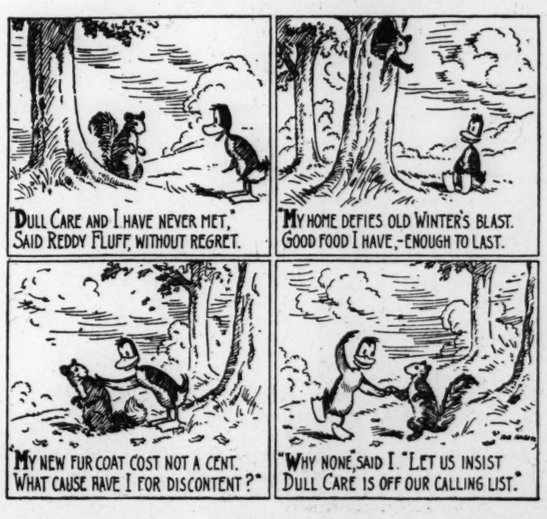
"Ugly?" answered Tim. "Pooh! Dorothy says I'm not ugly. She says I'm perfectly beautiful. So there!"

Quackles looked at him long and thoughtfully. "H'm," said he, "You must have been Handsome Does-ing."

Grocery List Puzzle

By Rearranging the Letters, Spell the Names of Eight Articles Found in a Grocery Store.

The Adventures of Waddles


"DULL CARE AND I HAVE NEVER MET," SAID REDDY FLUFF, WITHOUT REGRET.
"MY HOME DEFIES OLD WINTER'S BLAST. GOOD FOOD I HAVE,-ENOUGH TO LAST.
"MY NEW FUR COAT COST NOT A CENT. WHAT CAUSE HAVE I FOR DISCONTENT?"
"WHY NONE, SAID I. "LET US INSIST DULL CARE IS OFF OUR CALLING LIST."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

First Aid

San Francisco, Calif.

THERE had been a disaster in a great city, and a large park, which lay on the outskirts, was filled to overflowing with people seeking refuge.

During the night several little strangers came into a rather cheerless looking world. And as the dawn began to appear a thick, chilling fog crept in from the ocean.

A young father was busily engaged with the aid of his coat and some tree branches, trying to improvise a little shelter, when a young soldier of the state militia, which had been ordered into service, passed by on patrol duty.

His keen eyes took in the situation and resting the butt of his gun on the ground, he pulled off the warm olive-drab flannel shirt which he was wearing. Tossing it to the man, he shouted: "Wrap him in that, Daddy, it's fine and warm."

As he proceeded on his way, buttoning his blouse, and smiling happily, observers knew that the warmth in his heart was greater than the chill in the wind.

In Lighter Vein

Lustige Kiste, Leipzig

"Who is that beautiful woman?"
"My wife. I have hung the picture upside down."

The Tooter

Jimpson: "So that chap going there is the one who taught you to play the cornet?"

Simpson: "Yes, sir, he was the first tooter I studied under."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Explained

A State of Maine Yankee had a son at Harvard, and, believe it or not, received this note: "Dad: Send a hundred. Paul." On the same paper Father answered, "What for? Dad." On the same paper came the reply: "Dad: For" and it was signed Paul. The money went off that night.—*Boston Transcript.*

Found

If happiness exists,
I've found it—
A half a mince pie
With a boy around it.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Possibly

Banker: "You say a lot of people would like to see you marry my daughter?"

Sheik: "Why, yes, sir; a lot of them."

Banker: "Your creditors, I presume?"—*Pathfinder.*

Today

"Do your employees watch the clock?"

"No, only the stock ticker."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Real Question

Father: "I shall allow my daughter a hundred a year when she marries."

Prospective Suitor: "That's very fair, sir. And what were you thinking of allowing her husband?"—*London Opinion.*

Easier to Substitute

The little girl was reading out her prize-winning essay: "And then I usually end up the day by playing a game of chess with my brother."

"But you don't play chess, dear," exclaimed her mother.

"I know. I wanted to put dominoes, but I couldn't spell it."—*Pearson's.*

Brevities

Passing Show: There is a movement on foot to compel all football clubs to construct more emergency exits on their grounds. It sounds as if a syndicate of referees is behind the idea.

Arkansas Gazette: Anyone touring our national highways may see beautiful scenery, if he doesn't mind climbing over or crawling under billboards.

Cincinnati Times-Star: Urgent letters are beginning to come back from college youths to their parents, and "give till it hurts" is the theme.

Humorist: A Lancashire man claims to be able to throw a stone 200 yards. He is said to be greatly in demand among estate agents who wish to describe their houses as being only a stone's throw from the station.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mr. MacDonald's Vital Message

THE secret of Ramsay MacDonald's successful appeal to the American people is his display of moral character and his obvious reliance on moral force. Undoubtedly he was the right man to undertake the great mission of consciously uniting his country and the United States of America in a common cause. There may be much in his social conceptions which would not commend itself to a large proportion of his hearers, but they felt that they could safely ignore irrelevant differences, because Mr. MacDonald is undoubtedly earnestly pursuing the same ideals as themselves.

His whole career shows that his strength is chiefly moral. Other men of his party have worked out technical details, and still other men have proved themselves to be sounder organizers; yet Mr. MacDonald has been the unchallenged leader of his party because of his moral fervor. Whenever he has believed anything to be right, he has stood up for it in the face of unpopularity, and even of bitter hostility. There have been times when he has been in complete eclipse in British politics, but he has never changed his opinions on moral issues, whether they commanded popular approval or disapproval. When a man has been tested as he has been tested, he must at least call for our respect. It happens that on this occasion his ideals are those of the United States and of Great Britain. He is the spokesman of the élite and of the multitude. He has voiced aspirations which are universally held. He has won more than respect —he has won affection.

There is one aspect of this moral emphasis, apparent in every utterance of Mr. MacDonald, that has largely escaped attention, although it is, perhaps, the most important. The soldiers of Cromwell were exhorted to trust in God but to keep their powder dry. The modern politician usually denounces war, but goes on to postulate war as a practical certainty. He asks for all kinds of combinations which will serve to suppress the nations whom he regards as belligerent. He assumes that there are bandit nations who must be put down and punished. The mentality of war is preserved, and fear of the violation of the peace pact persists. M. Briand, although he has since somewhat inconsistently asked for a "secular arm" against unnamed potential war makers, was better inspired when he said, on August 27, 1928, that popular opinion is a moral force which true realism will include in the realm of facts. He argued, on that day, against the need of sanctions, on the ground that a state which would so act as to incur the reprobation of all its partners would run the positive risk of seeing all of them freely gather against it—with the most redoubtable consequences to itself.

But, generally, statesmen have not taken this view. They have shown little faith in moral forces. The most vital declaration of Mr. MacDonald was to the effect that in future the Pact of Paris must be taken as a pledge which all nations will live up to. He declined to presuppose that this or that nation will hereafter refuse to fulfill its obligations. Incidentally, he dismissed as undesirable and unnecessary (to say nothing of its being impossible) the idea of an Anglo-American alliance designed to keep peace by dominating the whole world. It is not by devising agreements to act in this or that fashion in the event of war that the best work will be done. At the outset it must be assumed that the signatories to the Kellogg-Briand pact have not the slightest intention of breaking that pact. It is not by the groupings of nations against other nations, even though those other nations are merely designated as X and Y, that progress will be made. We must trust in the development of the moral sense among nations.

Here is the vital message of Mr. MacDonald. Somehow, everything he has said and done while in the United States has placed the Anglo-American accord on naval parity in a subordinate place. The immediate practical purpose of his visit has been almost overlooked. That purpose is indeed important, but it is important, in Mr. MacDonald's view, only in so far as it tangibly represents a moral change. It is the index to a much larger and much more fundamental understanding. Throughout his speeches this note has sounded and resounded. Disarmament? Why, disarmament is doubtless good, but it is of little consequence if it is not moral disarmament. Naval accord? The technical details are doubtless interesting, but they are altogether transcended by their moral significance.

The more one analyzes both the matter and the manner of the MacDonald utterances, the more one realizes that the essence of his appeal is moral, and that he attaches importance to his mission in so far as it helps forward, not a particular agreement on a particular subject between particular nations, but a universal moral ideal.

In Defense of Collar Buttons

OLD hats, old suits, old shoes have received applause in poem or in prose, but one of their companions—more constant than them all—has disdainfully been ignored. Suit, hat, shoes tarry only a few years, but the collar button, faithful friend, endures. Of all the wearer puts on himself, in lasting qualities it is the Gibraltar of dress. Why cavil then if sometimes of a morning such an old friend and servant indulges its taste for seclusion by scrambling under the bed or exploring the terra incognito behind the piano.

Perhaps it is this retiring nature which has kept the collar button in the background. A necktie, for instance, exists but to be seen; a collar button only to be invisible. Its motto is service without sight. Its labor is its secret. How many tons of unseen collar buttons are carried about daily in this world is incalculable. Pounds might serve to measure those which insist upon performing their task in public.

Dynasties may be pinched out, republics rise, new industry be born of astonishing invention, and yet the collar button continues its old familiar self, golden, trim and true. Modern art has neither twisted it to new shape nor given it fantastic color.

It is the democrat of dress. Old hat, suit and shoes may have risen on skyrocketing prices in their early youth, but the collar button is always within reach. If one ventures to soar beyond the 25-cent button, he steps into realms uncharted and almost mythical. With less than $1 invested in a single collar button, the humblest can stroll down the avenue feeling as well dressed—so far as collar buttons go—as the most dandified man in town. With $5 judiciously laid out in these necessaries, the toiler may become a Beau Brummel—collar buttonly speaking.

Another Revolt in China

ANOTHER rebellion has flamed in China. Whatever this latest revolt lacked in men, munitions and leadership was partly compensated for by the advantages of geography. Ichang, where Gen. Chang Fak-wei and his regiments of "Ironsides" declared war on Nanking and organized an attempt to capture Canton, is located some eight hundred miles up the Yangtze, just below the famous Yangtze River gorges. The nearest railroad is two hundred miles distant at Hankow. The surrounding country is exceedingly rough. Moreover, between Nanking and Ichang lies the turbulent Province of Hunan—center of many uprisings and continual unrest. Counting these advantages, the ubiquitous foreign "observers" in Shanghai readily discovered in General Chang's mutiny a real threat to the authority of Nanking.

But these "observations"—as in many previous cases—proved to be premature. Chang had counted upon a popular uprising in Kwantung Province to aid him. The uprising failed to materialize. He had not counted on meeting serious military opposition in his overland march. Such opposition did materialize. Nanking acted with promptness and decision. As a result Chang Fak-wei and his "iron-sided" legions now find themselves trapped in the mountains between Ichang and Canton. They are reported to be ready to surrender.

Meanwhile, although the questions at issue have not been settled, the Russo-Chinese situation along the Manchurian front seems to be less threatening now than at any time during many weeks. An unsubstantiated report declares that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo—now exiled by Nanking—has been recalled to Mukden to bring about a settlement independent of Nanking. It was Dr. Koo who negotiated the agreement between Russia and China in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1924. That his gifts of diplomacy may avail something now is probable. That a settlement will be attempted by the Mukden authorities without the approval of Nanking is exceedingly unlikely. Such a move would constitute a complete reversal of the position of the young Chang Hsueh-liang, Manchuria's chief ruler, and would lead him into difficulties greater than those from which he sought to escape.

But that a settlement of the difficulties in Manchuria will be reached without war seems certain. There is nationalism in abundance in both Russia and China. But, likewise, there is a fair amount of common sense. Neither can afford the costly adventure of a war. Nor is the world atmosphere conducive to such an adventure. Good will is more vital to China and to Russia than even the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. War in Manchuria would certainly bring international disfavor upon both nations and few advantages to either. Realization of this fact, doubtless, will discourage serious outbreaks until an amicable settlement is finally reached.

An Envoy to the Americans

THERE has been a good deal of speculation as to the range of subjects discussed by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, during the latter's stay in Washington. Were the war debts mentioned? How far was "freedom of the seas" considered germane to the discussion of naval disarmament? Recent disclosures and future events have given or will give satisfactory answers to these questions. They will disclose also what was said in respect to the appointment of a successor to Sir Esmé Howard, as British Ambassador in Washington.

An appointment cannot long be delayed. Shall the Ambassador be selected from the rank of professional diplomatists, or shall Great Britain imitate her happy experiment of 1907 when she sent to this country James (later Viscount) Bryce? The diplomatists would naturally prefer to see the post filled by one of their own number, for it ranks with the Embassy at Paris as the prize of the diplomatic service. On the other hand, diplomatic amateurs—Mr. MacDonald, Ambassador Dawes, and President Hoover—have been strikingly successful in dissipating Anglo-American misunderstandings and in paving the way for the coming disarmament conference. Will not the Prime Minister and Arthur Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, desire an Ambassador who will be accredited to the American people as much as to the Government?

The problem has been discussed in the English press. Great names are being mentioned. The Manchester Guardian has declared that those nearest to the Premier and the Foreign Secretary "think that the appointment will be offered to Prof. Gilbert Murray, whose popularity among thoughtful Americans resembles that of Lord Bryce in his time." The name of Viscount Cecil, one of the Labor Cabinet's representatives at Geneva, is also suggested. "He, too, would find himself with a great endowment of good will in America." Both are able and attractive speakers, who are at home before different kinds of audiences.

Perhaps such interpretations of the intentions of the Labor Government are wide of the mark. Perhaps a professional diplomatist will succeed Sir Esmé Howard, who, a professional himself, has made a highly satisfactory record. No matter. In the present temper of Anglo-American relations, the man appointed will not only be persona grata; he will be persona gratissima.

Time Out for Dad

FOR weeks Dad has been telling the household and all his two-hours-for-luncheon cronies that he was so tremendously busy he couldn't find sufficient time to read books and magazines, attend a play, much less don his open-face vest for a reception.

Then one morning he reads in the paper that orders for tickets are now being received for the World Series baseball games. When Dad arrives at the office he instantly dashes off a check for a seat, and when by some good fortune he is later allocated an iron chair on the far rim of the grandstand, he starts such a celebration that his startled stenographer drops an inkwell upon the new Persian rug.

Dad's daily conversation now swings from orders, invoices, confirmations and gross lots to batting averages, pitchers, home runs and the gallant adventures of diamond celebrities. Dad does not say much at home, but at luncheon he orates at great length. There is absolutely no doubt in Dad's mind as to which team will win the championship.

When the time of the great game arrives, hard-working Dad disposes of all his correspondence in five minutes, inspects his precious ticket for the 'steenth time, smiles blandly, commissions a taxi, and finally becomes an atom in a milling, whooping multitude of excited fellow townsmen. The Cubs meet with inglorious defeat, but Dad comes home exultant, and Mother and the children hear all about the game for the rest of the evening.

On the following afternoon Dad again whizzes away to the ball park. When the World Series shifts to Philadelphia, he seeks the reverberating corridors of a down-town hotel where he may hear the game minutely described by an accomplished radio reporter. Dad reads every word about the games in the newspapers. Yes, he is a very busy man.

Australia Goes Labor

WITHIN the last thirteen years the meteoric William Morris Hughes has hurled two Australian Federal Governments into oblivion. It is the irony of fate that in 1916 he gave the coup de grâce to the Labor Party, whereas in 1929 he has once again placed that party in power.

Mr. Hughes, formerly the fiery-tempered leader of the Sydney waterside workers, had by 1916 risen to be Labor Prime Minister of Australia. But when in 1916 the Labor Party organizations opposed his proposals for compulsory reinforcement of the Australian Army in France, he seceded from his party. His strong group of National Laborites coalesced with the conservative Liberal Party, and during the seven years prior to 1923 the Prime Minister imposed an almost radical policy upon this new composite Nationalist Party. In 1923, however, the farmers' ultra-conservative representatives revolted, formed a Country Party and withheld their support from the Nationalist Government until Mr. Hughes resigned the Prime Ministership. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, business man and Cambridge University graduate, then took office with the support of a Nationalist-Country Party coalition. Dr. Earle Page, the farmers' leader, was Deputy Prime Minister.

For five years Mr. Bruce pursued a very liberal policy. But the enactment of a series of conservative measures in 1928 bore eloquent testimony to the influence of Dr. Page. In September, 1929, the new policy culminated in a bill to abolish the Federal Court of Industrial Arbitration, created in 1903. This bill startled thousands of Australians who regard compulsory industrial arbitration as a safeguard to the workers' high standard of living. Mr. Hughes saw the approaching ruin of every reform which he had sponsored when Prime Minister, and hastened to gather around him a group of five other malcontents. The Labor Party eagerly combined with this Hughes faction, and the bill was defeated by 35 votes to 34. Mr. Bruce thereupon dissolved the House of Representatives.

Those of the Hughes faction who have defeated their Nationalist opponents will not join the Labor Party. Nevertheless, Labor will have an absolute majority in the Australian House. Withdrawal of government protection from non-union waterside workers, abolition of compulsory military training, reduction of the high tax on cinema tickets, and some increase in the tariff rates on imports from Great Britain are a few of the policies which the Labor Government is likely to translate into action if the Senate will submit to the House. The Nationalist-Country Party coalition, however, has an overwhelming majority in the Senate. Consequently, as the Senate elections are held only once in three years, Labor will be quite unable to obtain a Senate majority before 1931.

Editorial Notes

The President of France believes that radio may one day put us in communication with other worlds. What a happy day for the DX fans.

Somebody in the Adirondack Mountains has advertised for "a good buggy, rubber tires preferred." Has Rip Van Winkle moved from the Catskills?

For many a ruralist, farm relief this last season has come in the form of helping out on a job of road building.

They are turning jails in the Irish Free State into radiocasting stations. It is hoped there will be no interference.

Are the automobile tires sold by chain stores antiskid?

Wanted—A Common Tongue!

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY TURNING two little black knobs I am able to listen to a lecture in German. Another turn of the knobs, and I hear the news announced in French. A difference of a few points will put me in communication with Milan, where they are singing in Italian. Or London will obligingly fill my room with familiar English. Faintly —for my radio set is not particularly powerful—I can hear the Poles in their native tongue, and sometimes Moscow will speak to me in Russian. Then the Prague post will express itself in Czech, and I can hear, from Budapest, the Hungarians. Again, Spanish will come to me over the ether. . . .

To sit in a European city with a radio set brings to the listener a consciousness of the multiplicity of languages. Miss Theodora Bosanquet recently pointed out that no fewer than 120 languages are spoken in Europe. Many of them are spoken by few people. Yet there are thirty-eight which are each the current language of more than 1,000,000 persons.

German and Russian are the most widely spoken languages in Europe. After them come English, Italian, and French. Then there is Little Russian, Polish, Spanish, Rumanian and Dutch. The ten next languages are still fairly important—that is to say, together they are almost as widely spoken as German. The hundred other languages together are not so widely spoken in Europe as French or English.

These are facts of some importance. They present us with a problem which certainly deserves our most earnest attention. For it is obvious that the diversity of tongues constitutes a barrier between peoples; and when so much is being done to break down barriers, it would be well to consider how we can facilitate verbal intercommunication. We can better understand each other's thought if we understand each other's speech. Perhaps radio has done much more than we usually suppose to help us to a smattering of foreign languages. But that is not enough; it is not the learning of many languages that furnishes a solution; and although it is not easy to answer the question of what should be done, at least we should consider it.

We travel more freely than before, but we do not get so much out of travel as we would if we could converse without difficulty with our friends in foreign countries. The essential solidarity—despite minor misunderstandings —of what are called the English-speaking peoples, is based largely upon their common tongue.

Two friends of mine used to go a-vagabonding in little-known parts of Europe, mixing with the peasant folk. They prepared themselves for their trips by acquiring some knowledge of the peasant language. Thus equipped they managed to make friends with the common people, and obtained some genuine insight into their mode of life, their character, and their reactions. A comparatively few words were necessary. Still, it required aptitude and perseverance to travel profitably off the beaten track.

Lately I have myself been in many European countries. I was struck by the fact that for ordinary purposes English and French will take one very far. If one adds a little German, one can go almost anywhere. Yet something is being missed. The sheltered kind of traveling, with its international trains, its railway station interpreters, its cosmopolitan hotels, its shopping and sight-seeing guides, is excellent; but it does not take us to the heart of things.

We cannot all be expected to learn a number of languages. We have not the leisure. We should properly feel that it is a waste of time to learn languages which we will rarely employ. But we would learn one if that one were recognized as universal. To be sure, there are exceptionally gifted men and women who seem to be able to apply themselves to these studies, barren in themselves, while leading a busy and useful life. Generally, however, one is inclined to exclaim, as Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, exclaimed when beaten at a game: "Such proficiency is evidence of a misspent youth!"

The smaller nations in Europe, aware that their native tongue is not likely to be known by foreign visitors or by foreign traders, make a special point of teaching their citizens such languages as German and French and English. Thus, in Belgium, when I remarked on the linguistic attainments of the people, a distinguished Belgian replied: "It is necessary for us to know languages. If we would do business with England, France, and Germany, we must become acquainted with their tongues."

In Switzerland, which is one of the playgrounds of Europe, a surprisingly high proportion of the people speak English, German, and French, and sometimes Italian. In Austria, which has been reduced to small proportions by the Treaty of Saint-Germain, the editor of a famous paper said to me: "It is unfortunate that we have not hitherto paid more attention to languages. Our beautiful country would attract more tourists, who would be helpful to us in more than the economic sense, if in the smaller resorts English and French and Italian, as well as German, were spoken. The authorities realize this and are taking steps accordingly."

It was so in Czechoslovakia. There the opportunity came to me to meet politicians and writers—including Karel Capek—who spoke perfect English. I was taken to the crowded City Hall to hear a lecture in French. When it is remembered that, only a few years ago, the Czechs, proud of their new-won independence, declined even to speak German, as they had done under Austrian rule, the progress is found most satisfactory.

Farther east, Hungary and Rumania are, at least in educated circles, well acquainted with French and English; and this is true to some extent of the Balkans generally. But it is true only of the towns and of the upper classes.

Can a second tongue be made more or less universal? There is an instinctive feeling that Latin cannot be revived as a spoken tongue; it exists only for purposes of learning. Nor do new composite languages seem to meet the case, admirable as the effort has been. Perhaps Geneva, where the international discussions suffer by reason of the multiplicity of tongues, could take up this problem. In my view it might do well to adopt a particular language as its official language, which delegates would be expected to know.

After all, it would not be asking too much from a delegate to an international conference to make himself efficient in whatever language should be chosen. Possibly a few persons, otherwise eminently eligible, would be excluded by such a rule—and this would be regrettable. But it would be less regrettable than the absence of a common tongue. For every other post, certain qualifications are required. Why should not a delegate to an international conference be asked to qualify himself, by the knowledge of one tongue, for the exchange of ideas with delegates from other lands?

Certainly it would not be easy to determine the common tongue. French was usually considered the language of diplomacy until the Versailles Conference placed English on the same footing. In The Christian Science Monitor I find some figures, quoted from the Boston Herald, which show that French is spoken by 45,000,000 people, and understood by 75,000,000 foreigners. English has made enormous strides. A century ago it was the tongue of 20,000,000 people, and now it is the mother tongue of 160,000,000, while 60,000,000 more understand it. German is the speech of 90,000,000, and it is understood by 20,000,000 more. It is among these languages that a universal language should obviously be chosen. The choice presents great delicacy, but the time has surely come when, for purposes of international communication, the world should decide upon a common tongue.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IT HAS often been said that if the world would spend for peaceful work the enormous sums of money it is now sinking in armaments, the progress of mankind would be immense. The same has been said of the application of human skill and enterprise. The truth of both sayings has been proved to a certain extent in Germany. Owing to the force of circumstances, this country was compelled to abstain from occupying itself to any great degree with armament. But German ingenuity had to have an outlet and thus turned with all its skill and energy toward the perfection of peaceful enterprise.

An outstanding example, for instance, is aviation. Germany is not permitted to build army planes and so German engineers were free to devote their entire attention to the development of commercial airplanes. Reliability, economy in operation, comfort, great though not excessive speed, agility and rapid climbing power were the essential points considered by them. And the results? The results are the steady, sturdy, comfortable all-metal monoplanes of Junkers, the seaworthy craft of Rohrbach, known as the Romar, the three-deck, twelve-engined flying vessel Dornier X. Further surprises are in the offing. In a few months Junkers will have completed his giant airplane, which has the cabins in its wings and which is to be fitted with reliable crude-oil Diesel engines. It took about two years to build the Dornier X and the new Junkers Flying Wing. This work was performed with great patience and thoroughness and with no publicity whatever. Moreover, while these machines are distinctly new types, they are the outcome of a gradual development which has lasted now for almost ten years.

Another striking example is the Graf Zeppelin. The value of airships in warfare is disputed by many. But this was of little importance to Germany. The airship was built at a time when people had almost forgotten about the lighter-than-air craft, because it promised to become a reliable means of transportation assisting in the peaceful intercourse of the nations. Then there is the North German Lloyd's new speed ship Bremen. Not burdened by a heavy naval program, German shipbuilding engineers were able to devote their entire energy to the perfecting of the mercantile vessel. It was not a bigger ship but a better ship which Germany built, thus compelling the other nations to follow suit. Airplanes which do not fight, but aid in bringing mankind closer together, an airship that has encircled the world, a ship that has, figuratively speaking, reduced the space between the Old and the New World—these are the fruits of an abstention from excessive armament. Certainly there could be no better reward, no greater encouragement to continue this policy, and no better means for advocating its general acceptance.

One after another, German towns are now celebrating their thousandth anniversaries. Goslar began, followed by Nordhausen, Dinkelsbühl, Meissen, Lenzen. The last in this row was Brandenburg an der Havel. Next year it is Kotsbus's turn, the little town in the southeast of Berlin which sprang into fame two years ago when Clarence Chamberlin's and Levine's first passenger flight across the Atlantic Ocean ended there. Some of these jubilee towns have preserved much of their Old World character and are very picturesque, as, for instance, Goslar and Dinkelsbühl. Others have become famous for their art or industry, such as Meissen, the home of the "Dresden" china. Most of them are closely connected with German history.

From Goslar, the old German coronation town, King Heinrich I and Otto I turned toward the East, toward the River Elbe, and wrested the land where Berlin stands today from the Slavs. Brandenburg's millennial birthday, which has just been celebrated, has a special bearing on Berlin, because after it the Prussian Province in which Berlin is located is called. It is the older sister town of the capital and as its burgomaster proudly declared, it could claim to be the "cradle of Prussia and therefore of the German Reich." Brandenburg was first mentioned in a report by the monk Widukind von Corvey describing the conquest of Brandenburg, in the winter of 928-929, by King Heinrich I of the Saxons. At that time it was a fortification surrounded by water and by swamps, and was called "Brendanburg." Later the Slavs changed the name to "Brennabor." Traces have been found there of Germanic races of the bronze age. Germans and Slavs fought for its possession with varying success.

Under Markgraf Albrecht der Baer (the bear) the two little towns, Altstadt and Neustadt, which grew up under the protection of the fortress, prospered greatly. Later they were united. Brandenburg very speedily adopted the Protestant religion during the time of the Reformation. It is interesting and pleasing to note that while most people who came to the jubilee town thought of its past, its population thought primarily of the future. On this festive day a new bridge was dedicated, which is to facilitate the ever-increasing automobile traffic from Berlin, and the foundation stone of a fine public bath was laid. In past centuries Brandenburg was famous for its cloth, today the Brennabor motorcars are manufactured there. So this 1000-year-old town has certainly kept pace with the times.

There is a saying in Germany that wherever and whenever two Germans meet they form a club or society. The Germans often use it to emphasize their fondness for organization. One of the very latest societies is the "Television Club." It was founded with a view to promoting television, collecting all available written material on this subject, and aiding this, the youngest branch of engineering, financially and otherwise. The Reich's radiocasting commissioner is its honorary chairman.

The smooth asphalt roads of Berlin may seem very fetching when the sun shines, but they become dangerously slippery as soon as it rains. Of late years—since the press began to demand emphatically a speedy remedy of this evil—the municipal authorities have tried out various new ways to "roughen up" the surface. Naturally, to treat all asphalt roads in this way would cost the city fathers a small fortune. So they have decided now to make a beginning by roughening up fifty important crossings. This alone involves a surface of 70,000 square meters. The roughening up is done by pouring a layer of grit on the asphalt. This covering is supposed to last two years, when it must be renewed.

An interesting experiment—at least it is an innovation in Germany—is now being made by the Berlin radiocasting station. It has included in its programs the reading in German of interesting "oratory duels" of recent date and of general interest. The first was that of the British Minister of Finances and the French financial expert at the Hague conference about the distribution of the reparations. The second led the audience right into the midst of the agitated scene of the Communist convention in Moscow in 1927, when Stalin defeated Trotzky. Zinovieff's speech in accusing pathos, Trotzky's passionate appeal and Stalin's crushing reply were rendered in a masterly way. The feeling of reality was increased by a repetition of the remarks, shouts, cries and applause of the audience, as recorded in the official report. These experiments have the one great advantage that they enable the listener-in to judge the speeches more fairly, because they are read in succession, whereas in reality they are often separated by hours and even days.